THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EAST.

The loss by fire at Millerstown, Butler county, Pa., so far as ascertained, amounts to $232,800. Insurance $54,350.

The trials of the former conductors of the Pennsylvania railroad company, charged with embezzling moneys, stealing tickets, etc., resulted in conviction.

Employes of Gambrill & Son's cotton factory, at Woodberry, Md., have struck against the reduction of working hours from 10 to 8 hours a day. They number 375 women and children.

WEST.

A Chinaman was admitted to citizenship at Grand Rapids, Michigan, last week. He claims to be the first Chinaman to renounce allegiance to the empire.

Lowber, the balloonist, made an ascension at San Francisco on the 6th inst. He sailed nearly over the town of Lanhan—about 600 feet in the air, the balloon collapsed. There were four men and two ladies in the car. The balloon struck the ground with great force and was dragged about three hundred yards. No lives were lost, but all the occupants of the car were hurt; none seriously.

A dispatch from Austin, Nevada, gives the particulars of a horrible tragedy in Smoky Valley. Charles Eckstein had been for a long time jealous of his wife, on account of attentions paid her by a young man, Martin, and frequently quarrelled about him. Yesterday a man went to Eckstein's home and found the door closed, and no response. He opened the door and on the floor saw the naked body of Mrs. Eckstein, cut to pieces, the head split. Then at her feet lay her little girl's head, nearly severed from her body, and near them the dead bodies of Eckstein and young Martin, grappled, as in a death struggle. Eckstein held a large bowie-knife, covered with blood, in his hand. Martin had a dragoon pistol, four chambers empty. There is no living witness of this horrible affair.

SOUTH.

Natchez agitates the subject of a cotton factory.

There are nearly three hundred granges in North Carolina.

The grangers in Arkansas are raising money to start a cotton factory.

Memphis claims to be the second cotton market in the United States.

A new telegraph line is to be put up direct between Mobile and Selma.

The Mississippi Central railroad is going to substitute coal for wood as fuel.

The Courier-Journal reports a $60,000 fire at Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky.

The town of Darlington, South Carolina, is now lighted with twenty-five street lamps.

There are 675 convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary, thirty-one of whom are females.

Mayo, the defaulting treasurer of Virginia, has been adjudged a lunatic, and sent to the asylum.

During the past month Mobile has had six fires, five of which are believed to have been incendiary.

Jackson county, Georgia, which is high above the "cotton belt," last year produced 8,000 bales of cotton.

A geological survey of Texas is contemplated, and the state geologist has drawn up a route for the survey party.

A ship-yard is to be established at Edenton, in North Carolina, to build barges for the northern coasting trade.

Henry C. Hill, of Oglethrope, Ga., was shot and killed by Warren Law, of Macon county, in the former place, last week.

About a week ago three attempts were made in one night to burn the town of Bladon Springs, in Choctaw county, Alabama.

Edward Claren, a retired New Orleans merchant, was murdered Friday night, and his body thrown in the new basin. No clue.

The official report of the Langley cotton mills of Augusta, Ga., for 1873, shows a profit of $112,920 on an invested capital of $400,000.

Gen. Forrest, having resigned the presidency of the Memphis and Selma railroad, has been succeeded in that position by A. G. White.

The trustees of the Southern railway opened 107 bids for the construction of sixty miles of road in Tennessee from Chitwood, south.

Crevasseson the Bayon Lafouche, two miles below the Badeaux, fifty feet wide and six feet deep, will probably overflow Morgan's Texas railroad.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald announces that the population of that city is 16,000, viz: 10,000 Americans, 4,000 Mexicans, and 2,000 negroes.

The Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum is crowded beyond its capacity, and a hundred applicants for admission are on the superintendent's register.

The Georgia convicts have been hired out at prices ranging from eleven dollars to twenty dollars per annum each. This arrangement will yield the state an income of about $10,000.

The Direct Trade Union Patrons of Husbandry have been organized at Atlanta, Ga., by the election of A. H. Colquitt, president, and twelve directors. They expect to control all cotton exported from Georgia.

The negro exodus from Alabama and Georgia continues. The Montgomery Advertiser learns that 15,000 tickets for negro emigrants have been taken up on the roads leading southward and westward from that city.

The furnaces of the Eureka company, six miles south of Birmingham, Alabama, are turning out sixteen and a half tons of superior iron per day, with a fair prospect of increasing the product to twenty tons per day.

Atlanta, Augusta and Macon are competing with each other to secure the location of a manufactory of Howe sewing machines. The capital of the company is to be $500,000, and the factory will give work to over three hundred hands.

A duel fought near Montgomery Station, Miss., on the 4th inst., between Aristides Bienvienne and T. B. Phillips, with double-barreled shot-guns loaded with single ball at four paces. Bienvienne was killed at the first fire, shot through the brain. Phillips was not hurt.

A colored man died in Rumsey, Ky., a few days ago, who was probably the giant of Kentucky. His name was Louis Johnson, but more generally known as "Big Footed Louis." He was seven feet high, two and a half feet across the shoulders, and his feet touched the tape strings at fifteen inches.

The people of Memphis have contributed thirteen thousand dollars to the endowment of the Vanderbilt university. In addition to this, Gen. N. B. Forrest has transferred to the secretary, Dr. Young, five thousand five hundred dollars of the capital stock of the Selma and Memphis railroad for the benefit of the university.

A dispatch from Memphis states that while seven men were loading a barge with sand at Fort Pickering, at the southern boundary of the city, about a quarter of an acre of the bluff fell upon them, burying the boat, Dave Tracy, Dud Wave and another man, name unknown, beneath the land-slide in a hundred feet of water, the other four barely escaping. A whirlpool was formed by the huge mass of earth. Tracy leaves a wife. He had been engaged in the sand trade for years, and was widely known.

The Weatherford (Texas) Times says: "A man known as Henry Jones was killed at Caddoboro one day this week. He was arrested by the deputy United States marshal, under a charge of breaking open a postoffice. He delivered up his arms upon being arrested, but afterward s arted to run, when the marshal threw his pistol at him and hit him on the shoulder. Jones stopped and picked up the pistol, and commenced firing at the marshal and a Mr. Strong who was with him. The two returned the fire, and after exchanging several shots, Jones was killed. Jones was an assumed name; his real name was Jeffries." He left southwest Missouri not long since for killing a constable in Douglas county, in that state. He was a young man, not more than twenty-two or twenty-three years old, and respectably connected."

FOREIGN.

Later news from Hong Kong in regard to the loss of the steamship Nile on a voyage from that port to Yokohoma, says that 80 persons were drowned.

Reports from the districts affected by the famine in India, show great improvement in the situation. There are no fatal cases of starvation except in Tishoot, and in that district only a few.

A dispatch from Melbourne says Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia by stowing themselves away in vessels. They have arrived at Sidney, and will proceed to Europe direct.

A special from India says incendiary fires are alarmingly frequent in the neighborhood of Seetamus, in the Gwalin district. Two large villages were entirely destroyed. From Nepan large numbers of the inhabitants are emigrating, in consequence of the famine.

The steamer Alaska has arrived at San Francisco with dates from Yokohoma to March 10. The insurrection in Sago was brought to an end on the 1st inst. On Feb. 28 Sago was invested and the rebels abandoned the place, dispersing in all directions. Intelligence of the rebel collapse was coldly received by foreigners generally in Yokohoma, a different result having been confidently expected by the majority. The United States minister will take up his permanent residence in Yeddo this month. The British minister will follow soon.

The Diario, of Havana, whose editor was the intendente of that city during the former rule of Gen. Concha as captain general, has recently published editorials pointing out, among special advantages, the general good to the island that would follow the restoration of peace. Owing to the relations believed to exist between the editor and Captain General Concha the articles are thought to be inspired by the Spanish party, and that their object is to prepare the people of the island for a manifesto of prominent Hispano-Cubans, demanding an accommodation between the so-called loyalists and insurgents, for a temporary cessation of hostilities, and followed by a formal treaty. The basis of the treaty is made known, and includes a pledge that the island shall remain united to the crown of Spain; that the people shall elect representatives to the cortes; that slavery shall only be interfered with by the consent of owners, and in case emancipation should be decreed, then the owners of slaves are to be indemnified; a general pardon to be granted for all political offenses, and all embargoed properties to be restored to their original owners.

GENERAL.

Ex-Judge Edmonds, the well known lawyer and spiritualist, is dead.

The commissioner of pensions estimates the number of Mexican veterans still living at 39,000.

Leander and Myron Fax, convicted of sending obscene matter through the mails, have been pardoned by the president, upon condition of their paying the five hundred dollars fine imposed when convicted, and the costs of the trial.

C. H. Sturgeon, of the St. Louis commissioners to examine the Texas and Pacific railroad, has submitted his report to the secretary of the interior. He examined 169 miles from the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas, west, via Marshall to Dallas, 74 miles from Marshall to Texarkana, and 56 miles from Sherman, east, to Brooklyn. Sturgeon reports that the road is well built and equipped, and recommends its acceptance.

In the United States Supreme court, in the case of the Mutual Life insurance company of New York against the New York Life insurance company from the Tennessee circuit, the decrees below were affirmed by a divided court. This was a test case to determine the liability of insurance companies on policies held at the south on which premiums were not paid during the war, but upon which parties or their representatives tendered payment after the close of the war. A rehearing is expected, when the presence of the chief justice will prevent a division. The court will adjourn May 4.

The special commissioner of Samana Bay company has not succeeded in obtaining an amicable settlement of the questions pending between the government and the company, and the provisional government has declared the Samana Bay convention null and void. The commissioners have protested against this summary act as arbitrary and illegal, and instigated by British-Haytien influence, and demand arbitration upon the matters in dispute according to the terms of the convention. The company will, in the meantime, call upon the United States government for protection against any violent proceedings on the part of the Dominican authorities.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the house, on the 31st, the bill providing for the payment of the Louisville and Portland canal company came up for consideration. An amendment was agreed to, providing that no money shall be paid under this act until Kentucky shall have ceded the jurisdiction of the canal property to the United States, and the bill passed.....The Ordway resumed discussion of the currency bill, and speeches were made for and against expansion.

In the senate, April 1st, the committee on claims reported a joint resolution, which was agreed to, allowing Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas to have their cotton claim adjudicated by the court of claims; also, favorably on a bill to pay James and R. G. Cameron, of Tennessee, for property taken during the war, and it was placed on the calendar. .....House bill to secure to the Episcopal board of missions land in White Earth Indian reservation, in Minnesota, on which is situated the church and other buildings, was passed. ....Mr. Schurz presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Missouri, for the improvement of the mouth of the Missouri river. The senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and free banking, and it was discussed until adjourned.

In the house, April 1st, the principal business was a discussion on the currency bill, leaving the matter precisely where it was the previous day.

In the senate, on the 2d, some debate took place on the house amendment to the bill in relation to the Louisville and Portland canal, but no action thereon was had.... A petition was presented from Mrs. Mary Hall, widow of Capt. Hall, for a pension.....In senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, and an amendment providing that $4,500,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, be issued to the national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several states as provided by section 1 of the act of July 12, 1870, was adopted.

In the house, on the 2d, consideration of the currency bill was resumed, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the senate, on the 3d, after refusing to entertain a motion to adjourn over Good Friday, consideration was resumed of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking....The business of the day's session was unimportant.

In the house, on the 3d, a bill was passed to legalize a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien, Wis.... The claim of J. & F. McCleon, of Jackson, Miss., amounting to nearly $1,000,000, for cotton and mills destroyed during the war by order of Gen. Grant, and for cotton bonds and confederate money taken from the bank at Jackson, was rejected.

In the senate, on the 6th, a bill was introduced giving jurisdiction to the court of claims to hear the claim of G. W. Custis Lee, son of General Lee, to the Arlington estate. The petition accompanying the bill recognizes the sacred use to which the property has been put, but thinks petitioner should be compensated....The bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal company was taken up and referred to the committee on finance....A bill was referred to the committee on commerce amendatory of an act to limit the liability of ship-owners. The bill provides that the non-liability clause of the act of March 3, 1851, shall apply to all vessels, steamboats and other craft engaged in inland navigation.... Consideration was resumed of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking. The bill, after much debate, was read the third time and passed—29 to 24.

In the house, on the 6th, the committee on elections made a report on the Kentucky contested election case, that Young, the sitting member, is entitled to a seat.....A resolution was referred, instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the question of levying a capitation tax on emigrants at the port of New York. Adjourned.

In the senate, on the 7th, the chair presented a communication from the secretary of war, transmitting the report of the board of engineers appointed to examine and report upon the James river and Kanawha canal project....The finance committee reported unfavorably on the bill to refund the internal revenue taxes erroneously assessed and collected....After the consideration of several private bills the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business and soon after adjourned.

In the house, on the 7th, the committee on education and labor reported adversely on bills granting a million acres of public land to trustees of Brown's Institute in Florida, donating the former United States courthouse building at St. Augustine, Fla., for educational purposes, and to promote education in the territories.....The currency question occupied the remainder of the session.

Educational Statistics.

The report of Gen. Eaton, commissioner of education, for the year 1873 is mostly in the hands of the printer, and Washington correspondents are already beginning to anticipate some of the more valuable information it will contain. The bureau in 1871 began collecting facts in regard to gifts of individuals to educational institutions. These facts resulted for 1871, in showing over $800,000 so contributed; in 1872, $9,950,000; and for 1873, $11,226,977, distributed as follows: To colleges, $8,238,141; schools of science, $7,658; schools of theology, $519,805; medical colleges, etc., $78,600; superior instruction of women, $252,005; secondary instruction, $575,241; libraries, $379,011; museum of natural history $151,680; deaf and dumb, $4,000; blind, $15,000; Peabody fund, $12,849; miscellaneous, $17,000.

The educational institutions of Tennessee received the following gifts last year:

Fisk University, Murfreesboro	$ 13,000
Fisk University, Nashville	10,000
Vanderbilt University, Nashville	511,300
King College, Bristol	14,000
Hiwassee College, near Sweetwater	500
East Tenn. Wesleyan Univty, Athens	250
Central University, Knoxville	50,000
Cumberland University, Lebanon	20,000
Maryville College, Maryville	2,700
Christian Brother College, Memphis	5,000
Washington Female Col., Washington	2,000
Theolog'l dept. Central Col. Nashville	100
Tenn. School for the blind, Nashville	15,000
Total	$654,350

The following is a table of amounts received as gifts by the educational institutions of the different states for 1873:

Alabama	$ 4,000
California	348,555
Connecticut	693,800
Delaware	600
Georgia	37,650
Illinois	378,337
Indiana	327,394
Iowa	65,755
Kansas	12,000
Kentucky	125,425
Louisiana	6,000
Maine	237,550
Maryland	3,508,100
Massachusetts	1,037,000
Michigan	125,000
Mississippi	300
Missouri	300
Nebraska	1,500
New Hampshire	5,000
New Jersey	58,767
New York	362,100
North Carolina	2,875
Ohio	657,824
Oregon	27,000
Pennsylvania	18,743
Rhode Island	654,350
South Carolina	6,259
Tennessee	35,338
Texas	314,058
Vermont	800
Virginia	59,993
West Virginia	4,775
Wisconsin	1,000
District of Columbia	200
Colorado	145,840
Wyoming	
Southern states	
Total	$11,226,977

Oratory Superseded by the Press.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty, in a recent lecture on "Orators and Oratory," at Washington, D. C., is reported to have said:

Models of American eloquence are drawn from speeches made by congress; and though the republic is yet young, she has produced as splendid parliamentary speeches as can be found in the archives of any government. But the grand days of oratory are gone forever. It is not improbable that the teeming future may give birth to those whose resplendent genius will deservedly rank them among the immortals of the past. But in these latter days there has arisen a power mightier than an army of orators; a power that has destroyed their influence, dwarfed their genius, and lowered them to the level of ordinary mortals; a power that can build up and destroy dynasties, revolutionize governments, embroil nations in triumphant or disastrous wars, for good or ill, and change the aspect of the civilized world.

The glory of the orator sank when the printing press arose. The orator at best can speak to thousands; the press to hundreds of thousands. The orator speaks rarely—the press, every day. The speech dies with the sounds that give it birth; the press lives forever on the imperishable page. Let us hope that the press may be faithful and pure, devoted to truth, right, justice, freedom, and virtue, as the orators have been. If the press gloat in licentiousness; if it stoop to strike the private man; if it expose to the public gaze the sacred privacy of homes; if it violate all decency in thrusting gentle women to the gossip of the town; if it catches an idle rumor or envious tongue to malign the innocent; if it can be bribed to suppress the truth or circulate the false; if it shield the public wrong-doer or denounce the faithful public servant; if it pander to the base prejudices and passions of the populace—then we may grieve that this great engine should work such mischief in society.

If, on the other hand, its mission be to disseminate intelligence and truth; to educate the masses to be faithful to their country and just to their fellow-man; to expose, with an unsparing hand, to public execration, the corrupt legislator or unjust judge; if it be honestly independent, instead of timidly neutral, in all that concerns the city and state; if it lift up modest and true worth, and hurl down brazen infamy; if all its aims be the public good, the honor of the nation, and the glory of God—then we may be reconciled that the days of oratory are over.

The Origin of Inhumation.

Apropos of the subject of burial, a very curious tradition is said to exist among the natives of Abyssinia in regard to the origin of burial. They say that when Adam found the body of the murdered Abel he carried it upon his shoulders for twenty days, not knowing how to dispose of it. The Almighty took pity on him, and sent forth a crow with its dead young one on its back; and the crow flew before Adam until it came to a tract of sandy ground, in which it dug a hole with its feet and buried its young one. And when Adam saw this he dug a grave in the sand and buried his lost boy in it.

HOW STRANGE.

How strange it will be, love—how strange, when we two
Shall be what all lovers become—
You frigid and faithless—I cold and untrue—
You thoughtless of me, and I careless of you—
Our pet names grown rusty with nothing to do—
Love's bright web unraveled, and rent, and worn thro'
And life's loom left empty—ah hum!
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be when the witchery goes,
Which makes me seem lovely to-day;
When your thought of me loses its "couleur de rose"—
When every day serves some new fault discloses—
When you find I've old eyes and an every-day nose,
And wonder you could for a moment suppose
I was out of the common-place way—
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, love—how strange when we meet
With just a chill touch of the hand!
When my pulses no longer delightedly beat
At the thought of your coming, the sound of your feet;
When I watch not your going, far down the long street—
When your dear loving voice, now so thrillingly sweet,
Grows harsh in reproach or command—
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, when we willingly stay
Divided the dreary day through!
Or, guiding remotely apart as we may,
Sit chilly and silent, with nothing to say,
Or coldly converse on the news or the play,
In a wearisome, old-married-folks sort of way;
I shrink from the picture—don't you?
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

Dear love, if our hearts do grow torpid and old,
As so many others have done—
If we let our love perish with hunger and cold—
If we dim all life's diamonds and tarnish its gold—
If we choose to live wretched and die unconsoled,
'Twill be strangest of all things that ever were told
As happening under the sun!
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

ANCIENT HEBREW LADY'S TOILET.

The first thing that would have struck us in examining the garb-robe of a Hebrew lady, would have been the quantity of dresses. In this great age of simplicity such a thing would naturally astonish us. Hebrew women were, indeed, fond of dress, and the luxury among them manifested in the richness and variety of dresses; and the quantity of ornaments and jewelry was soon carried to such an extent that it became necessary to protect against it. There is no doubt that, as the intercourse between the Jewish and other nations increased, the ladies felt no longer satisfied with primitve simplicity. The fashions of the clever Egyptians, the elegant Phœnicians, and the luxurious Persians, were soon eagerly sought after and produced. Even patient Job got impatient at the dresses, and all of us have read that magnificent bold denunciation of Isaiah, as with withering sarcasm he denounces the "women of the period" living for nothing else but dress and flirtation, and having but one desire, "to see and to be seen."

Now, look first at the under-garment: ketonet tunica. It was worn by men and women, but of course women had things made of the very best material. It was made of wool or linen, white or blue, now and then striped, and afterward—thanks to the Persians—of a silky material. It was worn on the naked body, and a person wearing it is often described as naked, which in the language of the nineteenth century, means that she was *en negligee*. The eastern dresses are all very far from being close fits, and the ketonet was at first a loose garment, without sleeves, reaching down to the knees. It is supposed that the poor wore no other dress except the ketonet.

The second article to be found in the wardrobe of a wealthy people was the ketonet passim, worn over the ketonet. The ladies wore a second one, a long wide tunica, without arms, known among the Greeks and Romans, and worn also by the Phœnicians. It was made of costly material, and richly inwoven with flowers and figures. The part around the neck was covered with ornaments, the flowers were generally of the darkest purple, and the borders were trimmed with gold and brilliant colors. Next came the girdle to keep up the dress, so much thought of among the nations of antiquity, as I need hardly remind the readers of Homer. It was made of different materials, according to the taste, or rather the purse of the owner. The common girdles were of leather, and very narrow. Some were of silk or gold, and ornamented with silver buckles; they were worn round the loins; women wore them lower and more loosely than men.

The last piece of clothing I shall mention is the upper garment, a long, wide mantle, with a train that would delight our western ladies. It seems to have been originally a square piece of cloth, somewhat like a big shawl. At first it was made of camel's hair, afterwards it was made of cotton. Those worn in the summer were light and airy, like our muslin, while for those in use during the winter a thicker material was generally chosen. The *simlah* was useful and ornamental. It was often used as a carpet or as a covering during the night. Hence the law of Moses, which regulated several things—for instance, that no mixture of cotton and wool should be used in the making of materials—commanded that if a man through poverty pledged his mantle it should be restored to him after sunset. The simlah was fastened with golden pins to the shoulders, whence it fell in graceful folds over the other garments. Some of the mantles must have been splendid. In the Book of Judges the then living girls are thus described by Deborah: "A prey of divers colors, a prey of divers colors and needlework." "Her clothing is silk and purple," says Lemuel.

Long hair was, of course, considered a great ornament; it is said of Shulamite, "Thy hair is as a flock of goats," Once upon a time it was the fashion to let it hang down and just put a ribbon through it, which is certainly the simplest and by far the prettiest way. Afterward, when people began to make themselves "beautiful forever," they plaited their hair, curled and twisted it in all possible shapes and directions, and poured pots of oil on it or powdered it with gold-dust. Sometimes hair was curled and made up into a gigantic wreath at the back of the head; at other times the hair was rolled in several large curls, which were left hanging on the back. Coquettish girls, or fascinating young widows, let a little ringlet glide down gracefully across the forehead, so as to shade the eyebrows. But who can enumerate all the ways in which women try to adorn their hair? The Hebrew ladies copied other nations; Jezebel was an adept in dressing her hair; she dyed daily, and it was impossible to say in the morning what the color of her hair or of her face would be in the evening. The fashionable Hebrew ladies did not dye their hair; they did it up neatly, but how is more than I can tell, for it is known that they had no combs. They painted their faces, as is the fashion of the nineteenth century; their eyebrows and their nails were most ornamental. Veils were considered of great importance; no respectable woman was without them. But women were not then as closely veiled as they are at present in the east. There were several kinds of veils. There was one like a light mantle, which was worn in the way our ladies wear a fichu, and, to mention only one other kind, there was a veil fixed to the covering of the head; which fell on to the brow and then was turned backward; while another veil fixed under the eyes was let down to cover the breast.

The most splendid article of clothing was the turban, for those who could afford it. The poor people had to be satisfied with winding a piece of cloth round their head and fixing it as well as they could. The turbans were of various colors, and wound in different ways; some of them were like a high tower.

Shoes and stockings were unknown, but soles of leather were fastened with two latchets. The ladies, who carried luxury into every department, and who are supposed, even in the present day, to be far from indifferent to a nice, neat boot or to elegant slippers, had their shoes, or rather sandals, and their latchets, made of beautifully colored leather; dark blue, violet, and purple were favorite colors. Solomon admired Shulamite's shoes very much, and also the feet which wore them, for he says: "How beautiful are thy feet with shoes, O prince's daughter!" Round the ankles bracelets of gold or dainty silver chains and rings, with tiny silver bells, were worn.

Hair-nets and headbands were in great request. The latter were made of gold or silver, and worn under the net, extending from one ear to the other. Ear-rings were much thought of; we are told of some that weighed a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold, and that were so large that a man could easily put his hand through them. Some of the women wore several rings with little bells attached to them. They were generally made of horn or of silver. But the most popular ring was the nose-ring. The left nostril was pierced for the purpose, and a ring made of ivory or of metal was put through it. To our western taste this practice seems revolting and barbarous, but why it should be more so than the piercing of the ears I am at a loss to conceive.

Bracelets were generally worn on the right arm, and some of them were exceedingly large, so that they reached up to the elbow. Rings on the fingers were worn; chains of fine gold, or strings of pearls with little silver balls or small tinkling bells were worn round the neck. "Thy cheeks," said Solomon, who knew more about women than most of us do, "are comely with rows of jewels, thy neck with chains of gold." It was customary to attach ornaments to these chains, either with no meaning as the crosses which our ladies wear, or to serve as amulets; such were round tires like the moon, small scent-bottles, ornaments in the shape of serpents, and little gold or silver plates on which were written words supposed to be possessed of magical power.

The Disposal of the Dead.

The Popular Science Monthly for March says: "I assume that there is no point of view to be regarded as belonging to the deceased person, and that no one believes that the dead has any interest in the matter. We who live may anxiously hope—as I should hope, if I were dying—for evil to survivors after death, whatever we may have done of harm to others during life. But, being deceased, I take it we can have no wishes or feelings touching this subject. What is best to be done with the dead is, then, mainly a question for the living, and to them it is one of extreme importance. When the globe was thinly peopled, and when there were no large bodies of men living in close neighborhood, the subject was an inconsiderable one and could afford to wait, and might indeed be left for its solution to sentiment of any kind. But the rapid increase of population forces it into notice, and especially where land is dear and crowded is the act too prevalent, that the current mode of treating the dead, namely, that by burial beneath the soil, is full of danger to the living. Hence intramural interment has been recently forbidden, the first step in a series of reforms which must follow. At present we who dwell in towns are able to escape much evil by selecting a portion of ground distant—in this year of grace 1873—some five or ten miles from any very populous neighborhood, and by sending to be buried there—laying by poison nevertheless, it is certain, for our children's children, who will find your remains polluting their water sources, when the now distant plot is covered, as it will be, more or less closely, by human dwellings. For it can be a question of time only when now every waste spot will be utilized for food-production or shelter, and when some other mode of disposing of the dead than that of burial must be adopted. If, therefore, burial in the soil be certainly injurious either now or in the future, has not the time already come to discuss the possibility of replacing it by a better process? We cannot to soon cease to do evil and learn to do well. Is it not indeed a social sin of no small magnitude to sow the seed of disease and death broadcast, caring only to be certain that they cannot do much harm to our own generation? It may be granted, to anticipate objection, that it is quite possible that the bodies now buried may have lost most, if not all, their power of doing mischief by the time that the particular soil they inhabit is turned up again to the sun's rays, although this is by no means certain; but it is beyond dispute that the margin of safety as to time grows narrower year by year, and that pollution of wells streams which supply the living must ere long arise wherever we bury our dead in this country."

The Grange Reform.

It is not at all strange that the Grange movement should meet with opposition. An enterprise is hardly worth the name of reform if it does not have this. Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, addressing last fall a convention of Patrons, told them they must expect opposition; that they had money and talent arrayed against them, but that notwithstanding this they must go right on, trusting to the justness of their cause and the necessity that rested upon them. That if they would do all this impediments would be swept away, and the oppressor would be left at his toll-gate with a free road around it, on which the Patrons would go singing because of a free road to market and a fair return for their products. All great reforms in church and state have had to overcome great opposition, and the labor reform against the oppressions of capitalists will not be an exception. But if it presses on wisely and perseveringly it will in the end reap the appropriate fruits. Hon. George Stephenson was opposed by the aristocracy of England when he attempted to get leave of parliament to lay the first railroad track on her sacred soil. "Why, it would frighten every thing to wildness; the birds would leave the island; the cows would dry up, and the hens would cease to lay; the land would be ruined, and the whole order of things would be broken up." When Mr. Stephenson was presenting his claims before parliament he was sneered at. One member said, "Well, Mr. Stephenson, see how absurd your idea is. Suppose it were possible for you to run your carriage thirty miles an hour on straight rails, so that it could not get off—what if a cow got on the track and you could not turn out for her?" "Well, my lord," said Stephenson, "it would be bad for the cow." So all reforms have met impediments, but they must get out of the way or it will be bad for them.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Pilatka (Florida) Herald mentions a farmer by the name of Fitch who has been compelled to move to the other side of St. John's river in consequence of the depredations of alligators. He says his cattle have been thinned out by an old bull alligator, which has been the terror of his neighborhood for years.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

Disputed Questions of Authorship Settled.

Many familiar quotations are, in the majority of cases, ascribed to false sources, and we find the happy thoughts of gifted authors slipping readily from our tongue, but have only a confused idea, if any, of whose wit we are borrowing. How many of the eager questioners who have been met with, "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies," know that the tantalizing response is a direct quotation from Goldsmith? To him we are also indebted for "These little things are great to little men." And in Goldsmith's "Hermit" we find "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long:" but earlier than that Doctor Young has said in his "Night Thoughts," "Man wants but little, nor that little long;" "All that glistens is not gold," is from Shakspeare.

A question arose at a small party as to the origin of a line familiar to nearly every one present, "What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue!" and after great diversity of opinion and considerable search, it was found that not one of the company had given the true source. It is from a speech of Edmund Burke, delivered at Bristol on declining the poll in 1780.

Pope is commonly and unjustly credited with the authorship of the popular quotation: "Immodest words admit of no defence, for want of decency is want of sense." It may be found in Lord Roscommon's essay on "Translated Verbs," which is also the source of "Choose an author as you choose a friend."

Daniel Defoe is quoted as the author of the proverb, "God no sooner builds a church than the devil puts up a chapel." Defoe wrote a poem, one verse of which was as follows:

"Whenever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil is sure to build a chapel there;
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest congregation."

But in writing this, Defoe only versified a well-known proverb of his day. Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," says: "Where God hath a temple built the devil will have a chapel, and Herbert in his "Jacula Prudentum," expresses the same idea.

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small," may be found among Longfellow's poetical aphorisms, and is a translation from Frederick von Logan, a writer of the seventeeth century. From Pope's rich stories of thought we gather many popular maxims. "Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw" is "content, is right;" "Order is Heaven's first law;" "Honor and shame from no condition rise;" "An honest man's the noblest work of God," may all be found in Pope's "Essay on Man." In his "Essay on Criticism:" "A little learning is a dangerous thing"; "To err is human, to forgive divine;" "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread;" "Your ease in writing comes from art, not chance—as those move easiest who have learned to dance." The well-known line, "Well should you practice who so well can preach," occurs in his "Wife of Bath." There is an Italian proverb used in the extravagance of flattery expressive of this idea:

"When nature made thee she broke the mould."

Byron uses it in the closing lines of his melody on the death of Sheridan:

"Sighing that nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan."

"Consistency, thou art a jewel," has puzzled many a scholar, and whether or not the following authority may be relied upon as the starting point, or as only using a borrowed idea, I cannot assert. In a ballad entitled, "Jolly Robyn Roughhead," published in 1764, in a little volume of English and Scotch ballads, the poet bewails the extravagance in dress, which he considers the grand enormity of his day, and makes Robyn address his wife as follows:

"Tush! tush; my lassie! such thoughts resignue.
Comparisons are cruel,
Fine dresses suit to frames as fine,
Consistencie's a jewel!"

"We live in deeds, not years," "Life is but a means unto an end," and, "All-up-hill work when we would do, all down-hill when we suffer," are quotations from Bailey's "Festus."

For some time there was a considerable perplexity as to the origin of the familiar line, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear," but it has been finally settled that it originated with Baldwen Jenkyns, and was first published in the Greenwich Magazine for mariners in 1701.

"Though thick and thin," "None but the brave deserve the fair," and "Death and death's half-brother, sleep," are from Dryden.

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," and "Like angel's visits, few and far between," are from Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."

In a collection of old songs, published in the sixteenth century, we find, "The darkest hour is just before the dawn." To those great store houses of wise sayings, Shakspeare's works, the following owe their origin: "Double, double toil and trouble," "Brevity is the soul of wit," "Curses not loud, but deep," "Make assurance doubly sure," "We shall not look upon his like again," and so many others that we find it dangerous, with our limited space, to even make a commencement.

But while we owe a large debt of gratitude to Shakspeare, he usurps the credit of many good things which others have written; the line, "A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind," being for instance. This was written by Garrick, in the occasional prologue spoken by him on leaving the stage. Scripture is often misquoted as Shakspeare, and *vice versa*, probably because Shakspeare was indebted to scripture for many of his illustrations, and in reading his works we are frequently reminded of the bible, not so much by a decided imitation of style as by an elevation of thought and simplicity of speech not found elsewhere.

"The good die first, and they whose hearts are dry as summer dust burn to the socket," is from Wordsworth's "Excursion." "Blessings brighten as they take flight," from Young's "Night Thoughts." "God made the country, man made the town," from Cowper's "Task," which is also the source of "The cup that cheers but not inebriates," and the oft-quoted line, "Not much the worse for wear."

Congrieve, in his play of "The Old Bachelor," gives "Married in haste, we may repent at leisure;" and "Music hath charms to sooth a savage breast," is by the same author, and occurs in his "Morning Bride."

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," is in Gray's "Ode on Eton college," "Christmas comes but once a year," and "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," were written by Thomas Tusser in 1580. "Straws show which way the wind blows," by James Cheatham, and "Out of sight, out of mind," by Lord Brooke.

Some stingin' sarcasm from the St. Louis Republican: "If the big yaller tom-cat that owns the board yard comes inside your fence and howls his joyous peans every night beneath your lattice until the bald spot on your head grows red-hot, and the wife of your bosom calls upon you to drive the invader from your hearthstone or die, and die nobly, you mustn't get up and put a head on him with a handful of buckshot, because it's cruelty to animals."

BALD MOUNTAIN.

Still Another Violent Concussion—Facts, Figures and Hypotheses.

The latest news from Bald mountain comes via Salisbury, March 28. The dispatch says that another concussion, a dead, rumbling sound, accompanied by severe trembling and quaking of the earth, occurred on Monday evening, March 23. The inhabitants, whose fears had somewhat subsided, became more excited than ever, and the general consternation was greater than at any previous time since the violent rumbling on the 20th of February. A number of scientists from several southern states are there, all of whom agree that the disturbance in Stone and Bald mountains is volcanic in nature, but as a professional expression of opinion to that effect would not agree with the accepted theory of geology, they refuse positively to give their views for publication and will not submit to an interview. A large number of scientific men and reporters are going into the mountains, all of whom hear and see more after their arrival than they had anticipated. The excitement in the regions is unabated and more families are moving out. There are no visible signs of an eruption, and scientists are of the opinion that it is not now imminent, though probably at some future time. The report that the same disturbances occurred in the mountains fifty years ago is contradicted by a gentleman eighty-seven years of age, who was born and reared on Bald mountain.

Prof. DuPre, of Wofford (N. C.) college, has taken testimony of which the following is a synopsis:

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHNSON ELLIOTT.

First sound heard Tuesday, the 10th of February. The first sound was followed by the severest shock felt up to the present time, and was felt as far as White House, on Cane creek, eight miles east. On Sunday morning, 15th, several shocks, another about 9 o'clock A. M.; another, 2 o'clock at night, (Monday morning). The house seemed to be lifted from its foundation and rocking in the air. Noise continued, some with shocks and some without, until Thursday following, with intervals of about an hour. Several noises with shocks on Thursday; noise appeared to proceed from Round and Stone mountains. These mountains are about half mile apart. Houses were frequently shaken, and a ladder leaning against the house (of Mr. Elliott) shook considerably on one occasion. The families on Stone mountain were greatly alarmed. The noise begins like the explosion of a blast, in the northwest, with a fumbling noise under ground.

TESTIMONY OF MR. T. J. DALTON.

Live one and a half miles west; heard the reports of noises several times in the last four weeks; felt the

CANDY MAKING.

Household Sweets, and How to Make Them.

CREAM CANDY.—Two cups white sugar; half cup water; one tablespoonful vinegar; half teaspoon cream tartar; flavor to taste.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One quart of molasses; piece of butter size of an egg; stew over a quick fire until the molasses will harden on being dropped into cold water; pour in buttered dishes and pull while hot.

TAFFY.—One cup molasses, one cup of sugar, half cup water, a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. If brittle when dropped in water, pour out on large plates; stretch out to the thinnest while warm; when perfectly cold break into squares.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—One pint new milk; one cake chocolate (¼lb.); one cup and a half sugar (white). Try this on a buttered plate, as it will not crisp in water, and when done pour out on buttered pans and mark off in squares with a knife as it cools, and then it will easily break when cold. They are very excellent.

VINEGAR CANDY.—One cup of white sugar; one-half cup vinegar; boil till it crisps in cold water. This makes an excellent candy, and something beneficial also, as it is good for colds. If the vinegar be very strong, take a little less of it, and some water, but for me the strength of the vinegar never hurts. When done, pour out on buttered plates, and either mark off in squares and cut or two wide as it cools, or else, when cool enough to handle, draw it until it is nice and white; then cut it into sticks.

EVERTON CANDY.—To make this favorite and wholesome candy, take 1½ pounds of moist sugar; 3 ounces of butter; a teacup and a half of water, and one lemon; boil the sugar, butter and water together with half the rind of the lemon, and when done—which will be known by dropping into cold water, when it should be quite crisp—let it stand aside until the boiling has ceased, and then stir in the juice of the lemon; butter a dish and pour it in about one-quarter of an inch thick. The fire must be quick and the candy stirred all the time.

MOSSIES.—One cup light brown sugar, a little less than half a cup of molasses (any kind will do; I have tried sorghum, which I gave a fancy name to, and called it syrup; any one of the three will do); boil till it crisps in cold water, then put it to cool either on buttered plates or in little patty pans. We always called these mossies. If you have pea nut, walnut or hickory nut kernels to put in, they will be better. Just before taking it from the fire stir in a small teaspoonful of bread soda and one cup of flour well mixed, and your kernels; a large handful of kernels to this receipt.

SUGARED POP CORN.—This delights all children, and is within the reach of every one. One cup sugar (white); half cup water; boil till it taffies, then sprinkle in the pop corn, as much as the pan will hold, and briskly popped, this will sugar two quarts of corn. Stir well, so that it does not stick together; the grains ought to separate. To make pop corn balls, take the receipt for "mossies," and boil it till it taffies, then stir in your corn and set it from the fire, and as it cools work it into balls with your hands. Of course they are not like those you may buy in the cities, but for home-made they are excellent.

CREAM TARTAR CANDY.—To every pound of sugar add one teaspoonful of cream tartar; put in half teacup of water, and set over slow fire. Occasionally drop some in cold water; when it hardens it is done enough; pour on some flat surface. Put in a few drops of flavoring if you like, and let it stand a few minutes; then pull until it is white and make into sticks. You can exercise your own ingenuity about their shape. The children pronounce it just splendid. Molasses candy is made in the same way, using molasses instead of sugar, and omitting the flavoring and cream of tartar. *I think this candy is* improved by stirring in nuts of any variety which may be convenient.

SUGAR CANDY.—Take six large-sized teacups of sugar; a lump of butter the size of a large egg or larger; a lump of alum the size of a bean; and enough water to dissolve the sugar. Never stir until done. Drop some of the candy in a glass of water, and if it collects and rattles against the glass it is done. Flavor with lemon. Have your plate greased with butter, ready to pour the candy into. Grease your hands with butter, and remember that the art in pulling candy is not to hold the candy in the palms of your hand, but to pull quickly with the fingers. It is also nice not to pull the candy, but just before taking from the plates stir in grated or desiccated cocoanut; when it cools, slip out of plates and crack it up.

Feeding a Spring Colt.

The colt should not be confined "in-doors" (under cover) in the day time. I don't care what any one says to the contrary, every day the sun shines in winter the colt should be allowed to run at large, either in a yard or close, for air and sunshine are as essential to a colt's health and thorough, vigorous growth as it is to vegetation; and though some may suppose the picking of a little grass in green spots will take the appetite of hay, oats and bran, it is no such thing; on the contrary, it will sharpen the digestion and produce appetite, and in this case, with daily range over any old natural grass sod, oats may be given freely; half a peck per day would not be too much if a very fine yearling is desired.

If there is no convenience for having air and exercise in the light and influence of the sun, oil meal will be beneficial; but in such a dilemma it would be well to teach the animal to lead and have it out with a halter; for young stock of any kind kept in through a winter will become weak and miserable. Hay made from early cut grass would be excellent; as for chaff, about equal measure with the oats and bran will be very well to make it chew the oats better, which, in my opinion, is the only argument in favor of chaff.

Thousands of colts of the farm draught-horse breed are raised in England, which lie in a small field with a shed to run under at pleasure, and where they have some nice, sweet hay once a day in fine, mild weather and twice during cold spells. These colts are stronger, and have grown more during the winter than one kept in confinement without open air and sunshine. Then again, there is no occasion to be particular about the quantity of food of any kind when treating as I suggest; the only attention necessary is to give enough and find out what that is by not letting any waste occur, which of course requires that whenever any is left, less must be given till it is always cleared up.—*Western Farmer.*

Suggestions to Fruit Growers.

Sometimes, from well known causes, trees will split at the junction of their limbs down centrally, or limbs will commence to split off from the trunk. In such cases, make a hole with a bit or auger through the severed parts for an iron bolt of the size required to secure all needful strength to the parts and hold them in position; and taking care to counter sink the head and nut of the bolt in the wood, so as to allow the wood to grow over the same, to prevent evaporation of sap and consequent loss of vitality in the tree.

To destroy worms use strong soap suds, and apply with a "swab." To keep worms from ascending the tree, take wool finely carded in thin bats; if the tree is old, with rough bark, scrape the bark a little, or if there are scions in the tree, apply the bats tied with woolen yarn about two-thirds the distance from the top of the same, leaving the bat to double down.

A PAPER in Illinois says that a man's social standing there is graded by whether he drops a ten-penny nail or a quarter into the church contribution box.

DYING.

"O bairn, when I am dead,
How shall ye keep free frae harm?
What hand will gie ye bread?
What fire will keep ye warm?
How shall ye dwell on earth awf frae me?"
"O mither, dinna dee!"

"O bairn, by night or day,
I hear no sounds ava,
But voices o'er winds that blaw,
And the voices o' ghaists that say,
I must awa.
The Lord that made the wind and made the sea,
Is hard on my poor bairn and me,
And I melt in His breath like snaw."
"O mither, dinna dee!"

"O bairn, it is but closing up the een,
And lying down, never to rise again.
Many a strong man's sleeping hae I seen—
There is nae pain!
I'm weary, weary, and I kenna why;
My summer has gone by,
And sweet were sleep, but for the sake o' thee."
"O mither, dinna dee!"

THAUMATURGY.

A Wonderful Feat of Necromancy—Juggling as a Fine Art.

The following description of a trick performed by Siamese jugglers is interesting in the extreme. We cull it from the special correspondence of the New York World:

A perfectly-formed and most lovely nautch girl sprung out upon the stage, and was hailed with universal exclamations of delight, every-body calling out her name, Luan-Prabana, as if it were a word of good omen. Her only dress was a short petticoat of variegated leather-work. A wreath of rosebuds crowned her soft, short, black hair, and she wore a pearl necklace, as well as broad gold armlets and anklets. With a brilliant smile she danced exquisitely for some minutes to the accompaniment of a single pipe, then knelt and laid her head upon old Norodom's knee. The boy fanned her with a fan made of sweet fern leaves. Minhman fetched a lotus-shaped golden goblet, and Tepada poured into it, from a quaint looking flask, a fluid of greenish hue. The old yogi like Norodom took the goblet and blew his breath upon the contents until they broke into a pale blue flame.

This Tepada extinguished with his breath, when Norodom held the goblet to Laun-Prabana's lips, and she drained the contents with a sigh. As if transfigured, she suddenly sprang to her feet, her face strangely radiant, and began to spin giddily around in one spot. First the boy, then Minhman, then Tepada, tried to arrest her, but they no sooner touched her than she repelled them with a shock that thrilled them as if she had imparted an electric spark to them. Spinning constantly, with a bewildering motion, Maglin sprang off the stage and down the hall along by the foot of the columns, Tsinki, Minhman, and Tepada in active pursuit. In and out among the crowd they spun, the three chasing. Tepada seized hold of the chaplet that crowned her; it broke, and as she whirled along a spray of rosebuds was scattered from her brow in every direction. Anything more graceful never was seen. And now a greater wonder. At the extremity of the hall the three surrounded and would have seized her, when, still revolving, she rose slowly into the air and floated gently over our heads toward the stage, scattering roses as she went. At the brink of the stage she paused in mid air, then, with a slight wing-like motion of her arms, mounted up, and swept forward the loftiest arch of the vault overhead. Suddenly old Norodom seized a bow and arrow and shot toward her. There was a wild shriek, a rushing sound, and the dancer fell with a crash to the flags of the floor, and laid there, an apparent bloody mass. The music burst forth into a wild wail, and the chorus of old things simultaneously forth and bore her off in their arms.

Now, from behind the red curtain came a dozen strong men, bearing on their shoulders a great bladen box which they laid upon the front part of the stage. As they retired the old woman came out, bringing a low couch, decorated with flowers and gold-embroidered drapery upon which, as Luan-Prabana, decked forth in bridal garments, and sweetly sleeping. The couch, with its sleeper, was put quietly down upon the front of the stage and left there, while Norodom and Tepada went to the leaden box, and with hot irons attempted to unseal it. "That is Stung-Tien's coffin," whispered Woun to me; "the old saint has been dead more than half a millennium."

Quickly, eagerly it seemed to me, the two men broke open the fastenings of the coffin until the side next the audience falling out at last, a teak box was discovered. This was pried open with a small crowbar, and there seemed a great bundle of nankeen taken out. Tepada and Norodom commenced to unwind this wrapper, which was very tight. Yard after yard was unwound and folded away by Minham, and at last, after at least one hundred yards of wrapping had been taken off, the dry, shriveled mummy of a small, old man with bald head—eyes closed, flesh dry and hard—dead and dry as a mummied herring. Norodom tapped the corpse with a crowbar, and it gave a dull, wooden sound. Tepada tossed it up and caught it—it was stiff as a log. Then he placed the mummy upon Norodom's knees, and fetched a flask of oil, a flask of wine, and a censer burning with some pungent incense. Norodom took from his hair a little box of unguent, and, anointing over the mouth of the mummy with a dull chisel, showed that the tongue could rattle like a chip against the dry fauces. He filled the mouth with unguent and closed it, and annointed the eyelids, nostrils, and ears. Then he and Tepada mixed the wine and oil and carefully rubbed every part of the body with it. Then, laying it down in a reclining position, they put the burning censer upon the chest and withdrew a pace, while the drums and gongs and cymbals crashed and clattered, and the shrill crackling treble of the chorus of old women rose hideously.

A breathless pause ensued—one, two, three minutes, and the mummy sneezed thrice, sneezed so violently as to extinguish the flame of the censer. A moment later the thing sat up and stared blinking and vacant around the vault—an old, old, wrinkled man, with mumbling chops, a shriveled chest and belly and little tufts of white hair upon his chin and forehead. Tepada approached him reverently, on his knees, bringing a salver with wine and wafer cake. The old man did not notice him, but ate, drank, then tottered to his feet, the feeblest, decrepit old dotard that ever walked. In another moment he saw the censer gently trimming upon her couch; he shuffled mumbling upon it, began and stooped over as if to help his dim eyes to see her better. With a glad cry the maiden waked, clasped him in her arms and to her breast, and kissed him. Incomprehensible magic! He was no longer a nonogenarian dotard, but a full-veined, fiery youth, who gave her kiss for kiss.

How the transformation was wrought I have no idea, but there it was before our very eyes. The music grew soft and passionate, the chorus of the old women came out, and with strange phallic songs and dances bore the two away—a bridal pair. I never expect again to behold a sight so wonderful as that whole transformation, which, I may mention, my learned Jesuit friend, to whom I described it, regards as a piece of pure symbolism. His explanation is too long and learned to quote, but he connects the ceremony with the world-old myth of Venus and Adonis, and claims that it is all a form of sun worship.

To Avoid Cut Worms in Corn.

This is the experience of a man in Indiana, as he told the Cincinnati Gazette:

"A few years ago my father had a fifteen acre field, well set in timothy, which he wished to put into corn. We commenced breaking it up in February, and finished before the grass began to grow. When the ground was dry we harrowed it, and cross-harrowed it, until it was in fine order, being almost as dry as an ash heap. We planted in good time, and it came up nicely; but the cut worm destroyed it all, so that it had to be planted over again, and then replanted after the second planting, before we could get anything like a fair stand of corn.

"Our neighbor had a field just across the fence of about the same size. It was on the same slope, and was the same kind of land exactly. It had been in timothy the same length of time that our field had. He broke it up late in the spring, and planted it in corn the same day that we did. The grass had gotten such a start, before he commenced breaking up, that after the field was planted it looked almost as green as pasture. His corn came up nicely, and there was so little of it destroyed by the cut worms that he did not take the trouble to replant it.

"He raised a good crop of corn on his field while we raised a poor one. His good-natured remark was that he fed his cut worms on grass, instead of corn."

How to Make a Roller.

A correspondent last week made inquiry how to make a cheap field roller. The following from the Germantown Telegraph may benefit him and others: "Experience has taught us some lessons about making a roller. To make a cheap and substantial roller we take two logs, from two to two and a half feet in diameter, according to the weight of the timber used; saw off each log three and a half or three feet long; take them to a pump-shop and get a two and a half or three-inch hole bored through the center of each. Then take four wooden blocks of suitable size, say three inches thick, five inches wide, and ten or twelve inches long; let them into the end of the rails one and a half or two inches, so they may project an inch or more; bore holes in these the size of the rod used for the rolls to turn on, and corresponding with the center of the holes in the rolls; dress off the projecting part of the blocks, except about four inches in the middle, and fasten them to their places with screws. Make the frame of four-inch scantling, consisting of two side and two end pieces, and one middle piece, well framed together; the width being somewhat greater than the diameter of the rolls, and the length such as to give them a little play. Bore holes through the middle of the cross-pieces of the frame, place the rolls in the frame with an inch and a half iron rod the whole length of the frame, and having a hole punched near one end so that a bolt may pass through an end-piece of the frame and the rod to prevent its turning in the frame. Of course the holes in the wooden boxing must be a little larger than the rod on which the rolls are to turn. Bolt the tongue on the top of the middle cross-piece, and brace it well with iron braces fastened to the front piece of the frame. A bench for the driver completes the implement. A roller made in this way is much more durable than made in the way we used to make them, with gudgeons driven into the rolls and turning in the frame. When the rolls wear down out it is easily replaced."

How to Destroy Noxious Insects.

A small black flea, in great swarms, eats the leaves of cabbage plants after they come up from seeds sown in the open ground, and also early cabbage plants after being set out in the open ground from hotbeds. A slight dusting of fresh slacked lime over the plants in the morning, while wet with dew will drive them off or kill them. Dust the plants one morning, and again the second morning after that; then the job is finished. The "flea" is more fond of "pepper cress" than cabbages, so that if the cress is sown thinly along with the cabbage seed it will save the cabbages. A greenish mealy louse in vast numbers attacks the cabbages when nearly full grown. Two dustings of fresh lime will kill them. A black grub, which lodges in the ground, eats through the stems of young cabbages after being transplanted, causing the heads to drop off. Whenever that is observed, search around the plants cut off and find the grub and kill it. It is only a quarter of an inch under the surface. After it eats off one plant it gets to another, so that you must search around the neighboring plants, if not found where it has been devastating. They are always in pairs, so that, after finding one, search for its mate. It may be several plants from the other. The wire worm lodges in the ground, and is destructive to the seeds of Lima and pole beans and Indian corn. Plant twice as many seeds as you want pulled. When they begin to push through the ground, draw the soil from the seeds gently, and see that there be no worms in them. If the worms are there, pick them out with a pin or needle and destroy them.

Cause of Rust on Wheat.

The close, long continued analytical researches of Dr. Sprengel led to the conclusion that an excess of iron salts, and especially of the phosphate of iron, greatly favors the growth of red rust on the leaves and culms of wheat and other cereals. A portion of the vicinity of Brunswick that did not lack manure, but lime, was remarkable for growing wheat and barley, always attacked and generally blighted by rust. A quantity of this soil was taken into a field generally free from this often ruinous parasite, to form an artificial soil fifteen inches in depth. Wheat planted in this was badly rusted, while that grown all around it in the same field, was free from the malady. There was something in the soil peculiarly favorable to the fungus which stains one's clothing as red as bog iron ore itself. Low ground in which salts of iron collect in excess is generally recognized as being very subject to rust. Drainage is a partial remedy, and top dressing.

Dr. Sprengel found on analysis a fraction over a half per cent. of the phosphate of iron in the soil under consideration, with only a trace of lime uncombined with silicic acid. As free lime will take phosphoric acid away from iron, and indirectly convert iron into the harmless peroxide, and at the same time produce the valuable fertilizer, phosphate of lime, liming was prescribed and the cure was perfect.

Here is a plain case where the analysis of a soil by a competent expert detected the source of a great and permanent evil, and transformed, as by magic, a mineral poison into plant food of inestimable value. To decry soil analyses by skillful chemists is shallow quackery—a weed that finds too much favor with American farmers.

Why Potatoes Run Out.

A New York farmer is quoted as saying: "Some one asks why it is that potatoes so soon run out. There are two grand reasons. There are but few potatoes which have that smooth shape that are overgrown, coarse, rank, and will not transmit the original quality. Others are undergrown, and not fully developed seed. A potato of medium size, perfect in all its parts, with change of ground, will produce its like, *ad infinitum*. One other reason, cutting potatoes between stem and seed end continually, is wrong. It requires the stem and seed end to make perfect seed. If cut, lengthwise. Single eyes will run out any potatoes. There is no other seed that will bear mutilation like the potato; the only wonder is, that it does not run out completely."

CHINESE OIL-BEANS.—These beans, remarkable for the amount of protein matter and oil they contain, are but little used as food for man, but are cultivated mainly as feed for cattle and for fertilizing. The ripe beans, as well as the oil-cake, are fed; the oil-cake also serving as a manure for sugar-cane and mulberry trees. The oil, expressed as usual by wedges, has a honey-yellow tint, and a rather delicate and pleasant odor, and is quiet fluid. It may be used as a table oil, or for illumination, without previous purification. In China a clay soil, which is well fertilized with bone and wood ashes, with the addition of the refuse of the numerous canals, seems best adapted to the cultivation of the oil-beans. The stalks need no support. The harvest occurs in October, when the beans are trampled out and the straw utilized as fuel.

BEANS.—The bean wants a quick, dry soil, finely pulverized, and kept clean by cultivation. The seed may be planted in hills, a foot or two apart, in rows two and a half or three feet apart, or in drills—about three times as thick as corn in either case. The small white is most easily raised, is most certain, ripens best, and keeps best on sea voyages. The larger beans, as the kidney and marrow, sell at higher prices, but are more difficult to raise, and do not ripen so perfectly.

Postal Telegraphy.

The following is a synopsis of the bill known as the Hubbard Postal Telegraph Scheme, which provides for the incorporation of a private company to perform the work of postal telegraphy under contract with the Postmaster-General. It will be seen that the scheme contemplates a material extension of the advantages of modern telegraphy, by largely diminishing its cost, and by encouraging its use in business correspondence, and to that extent relieving the mails of a heavy burden. The plan contemplates no additional expense to the department, and seems to carefully provide for the regulation of charges, etc.:

Section 1 provides that the Postmaster-General shall establish telegraph offices as all Postoffices on telegraphic circuits, and at all other Postoffices within ten miles of any circuit where the salary of the Postmaster is not less than $500 per annum, and at such other places as, in his judgment, the wants of the people may require.

Section 2 provides that the charges for the transmission of telegrams, excepting service and Government telegrams, shall be prepaid by stamps and at the following rates for telegrams of twenty words or less: When the distance of transmission is under 200 miles, 30 cents; when over 200 and under 500 miles, 50 cents; when over 500 and under 750 miles, 75 cents; when over 750 and under 1,000 miles, $1; for all greater distances, $1.25; for telegrams directed to be transmitted by night 1,000 miles or less, 30 cents; for greater distances, 50 cents. All words shall be counted, and for every five additional words or less one-fifth additional rate shall be charged. These rates to cover delivery within half a mile of the telegraph office. Governmental and service telegrams to have priority in transmission.

Section 3 fixes the rate for special dispatches to newspapers and commercial news associations as follows: For each 100 words or less, for each circuit of 250 miles, shall not exceed 25 cents by night and $1 by day; but when copies of the same dispatch are dropped off at one or more offices the rate for each office shall not exceed 50 cents by night and 75 cents by day, and at the same rate for each word in excess, and 10 cents additional for each 100 words or less for manifolding to each newspaper receiving it.

Section 4 authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company for the transportation of correspondence by telegraph as his agent for that purpose; such contract to be terminable at the option of Congress. The Postmaster-General to furnish suitable accommodation for the employees and instruments of the company; said company to have the right on all post roads; to keep its lines in good working order, and promptly transmit all telegrams. After the payment of 10 per cent. per annum upon its capital stock, its profits are to be appropriated to the construction and the extension of its lines, and to the reduction of rates, until the Postmaster-General is satisfied.

Section 5 provides that the Postmaster-General shall supply stamps of the proper denomination, make proper rules and regulations, defines the punishments to be inflicted upon those who interfere with the lines or the working thereof, or who divulge the contents of any message that may be transmitted.

Section 6 authorizes the Postmaster-General to increase the rate of transmission in any State or Territory which may levy any tax or assessment upon the company until the increased amount realized by the company equals such tax or license. It also provides for monthly statements from all Postmasters, and the Postmaster-General is directed to cause to be prepared for Congress a statement of the amount of telegraphic stamps sold, and of all other sums received for the transmission of telegrams, and of the number of telegrams transmitted by the department, and their stamped value, and, after deducting five cents on each telegram transmitted, shall pay the remainder of such receipts to said company as full compensation for its services under said contract.

Section 7 names the corporators and defines the powers and duties of the company.

Section 8 authorizes the company to purchase any lines of telegraph that may be in operation at the date of the approval of the act, provided such purchase receives the approval of the Postmaster-General.

Section 9 authorizes said company to establish and maintain at its own cost such other telegraph offices in addition to those that may be established by the Postmaster-General.

Section 10 provides that if the company shall refuse to enter into contract with the Postmaster-General according to the provisions of the act all the rights obtained thereby shall cease and determine.

Section 11 gives Congress the power at any time to repeal, alter, or amend the act.

A WORD IN SEASON.—Health is a blessing which comparatively few enjoy in all its fullness. Those endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorous constitutions should be careful not to trifle with them.

When we enter the seasons of periodic fevers, the increased heat of the sun develops a miasma which pervades the air. The evil is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it is imperative! Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are endowed with rare prophylactic or disease-preventing powers, and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," should be taken in the full vigor of health, in order to fortify the system against the assault of summer disease, and thus secure by their life-giving, strengthening, restorative, and antiseptic virtues, a defense against atmospheric poison.

THE ORGAN as a houshold instrument has been rapidly growing in favor, and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good Organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the Smith American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for good work and fair dealing.

Where Does It Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane, lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that the blood from this source is easily and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system but it is extracted—the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting their diseased action. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharge accumulates and comes from.

CATARRH OF 20 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

MONROE, Onachita Parish, La., Sept. 15. '71.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:
Sometime last June I commenced the use of your medicines, and they have entirely cured me of catarrh of twenty years' standing.
Respectfully, MRS. C. E. PHILLIPS.

MONEY AND EXPERIENCE.—Five hundred thousand dollars and fifteen years' experience have made the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana, the largest and most beneficent of its kind in America. It cures annually thousands of cases of deformities of the spine, limbs and face, catarrh, chronic diseases, etc. By writing to the Institute, a large journal giving full particulars will be sent to you free.

ANNA S. GETSINGER of Honesdale, Pa., writes the following: "After suffering for nearly two years from neuralgia in the breast, passing up into the throat, face and head, I was entirely cured and restored to health by using Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

A GOOD REMEDY
FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CROUP.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

IT is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

This Great Medicine was first Offered for Sale Ten Years Ago.

Its good qualities were soon made known at home, and very soon its fame was noised far and near; now it is sold in nearly every Drug Store in the United States. No similar medicine stands higher.

Please Read the Following.

COLUMBIA, Henry County, Tenn., March 8, 1873.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Gentlemen:
DEAR SIRS:—I want you to send me six bottles of Allen's Lung Balsam, since last May I have bought and taken about twenty bottles of the Lung Balsam for those of my family and friends years' standing. Before that time I had bought and used nearly every lung remedy recommended, and your Lung Balsam is the only thing that has given me permanent relief. I believe it saved my life last spring when I commenced to use it, and not expect that anything will cure me entirely, but the Balsam keeps me up so that I can attend to business. It gives me immediate relief, and I am greatly improved in general health.

I remain, gratefully yours,
D. D. POOL.

What better proof of a remedy for Consumption do you want?

HAYES' STATION, Ala., April 7, 1873.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.
GENTS:—I take great pleasure in writing you to say that I received the Allen's Lung Balsam. I used it according to directions, and it has done me great good. It is the best medicine I ever used for colds and coughs, and I know if I follow the directions it will cure any consumption.
With these few remarks I remain, yours truly,
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:
SOMERVILLE HAYES.

The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough.
It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by medicine dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O., Proprietors.
For sale by all medicine dealers.

CONSUMPTION.

BY DR. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., WORLD'S DISPENSARY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The great prevalence of this disease, and its fatal results, are well calculated to enlist our best efforts for its cure. What is Consumption? It is a disease of the lungs produced by an acrid and impure condition of the blood, which circulating through these most delicate organs, poisons and irritates their tissues and invites the scrofulous humors of the blood, causing the deposition of tubercles and establishing local scrofula. Another prolific exciting cause of the development of scrofulous disease of the lungs, or tubercular consumption, is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which extending along the mucus lining membrane of the throat, trachea and bronchial tubes, finally attacks the substance of the lungs, and here establishes such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of impurities in these organs. Consumption itself is not so often hereditary as is generally supposed. That a condition of low vitality may be transmitted from parents to children is unquestionably true. It is this deficiency of vitality which is inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition imperfect, and leads to the deposit of tubercles. But thousands of persons who inherit feeble vitality would never suffer from consumption if the functions of the system were kept correct and the blood pure. When the liver becomes torpid, and but very imperfectly pours off the effete, poisonous materials of the blood, the lungs, as has before been shown, becomes irritated. The general health becomes broken down, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confused. Pain in the right side, in the region of the liver, and sympathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and through the lungs, is generally complained of. The patient has a dry, hacking cough—that liver Cough! Small minute tubercles are developed in the lungs, and perhaps exist for months all unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove the tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is aimed at in the usual treatment.

There is no rational way to cure consumption except to purify the blood. Those poisonous materials in the blood which cause the tubercles must be thrown off by exciting the liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the system nourished and built up, and the development of tubercles thus prevented. Remove the blood poison by restoring the action of the liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of the real disease, is relieved. You thereby *strike at the root of incipient consumption and cure the patient.*

From the properties and remedial effects of my Golden Medical Discovery, the reader will readily understand why it has been so successful in curing this fatal malady.

With it I have arrested the hacking and harassing cough, the night sweats and hectic fever of the consumptive invalid, snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health and happiness many who, but for my Discovery, must soon have fallen victims to that relentless foe. God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties, by the use of which Consumption, the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured. I do not wish to delude, flatter, and then disappoint the afflicted by asserting that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half consumed, as many do, who, being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted that they may sell their often worse than worthless compounds.

Just as my Golden *Medical Discovery* is employed in the first early stages of the disease, I know from ample observation and actual tests in hundreds of cases, that it will positively arrest the disease and restore health and strength. From its wonderful power over this terrible disease, I thought strongly of calling it my Consumptive cure; but from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for *Bronchitis and all severe coughs*, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Liver, and Blood as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted. I wish to mention a most wonderful nutritive property which it possesses, and which so peculiarly adapts it to the wants of consumptive and the scrofulous. The nutritive properties possessed by Cod Liver Oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by my Discovery. It is astonishing to see how it builds up the solid muscle, and increases the flesh and weight of those whose systems are reduced below the usual standard of perfect health. The following testimonial fully confirms all that I claim for my Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of Consumption:

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors, on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me no good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough, whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,
WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

In another letter Mr. Spencer says: "I have had a remarkable experience. Those familiar with my past illness look upon my present condition of health as an almost miraculous restoration. The physician who treated me during a part of my illness, and who is probably the best surgeon and old school physician in this city, said to me, last summer, that according to the usual course of things, a man in the condition you were in a year ago ought to have died." Those who are inclined to be skeptical and who may doubt the authenticity of Mr. Spencer's testimonial, will have their skepticism removed by addressing a short note to him. I hope no one, however, will annoy him with long letters, as although he feels very grateful for his restoration to health and is willing to aid in spreading the glad tidings of relief to other sufferers from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, yet if one out of a thousand who read this testimonial, should write him a letter asking an answer, he would find little time to do anything else than write letters. I hope, therefore, any one who do write him will say but few words, and not forget to *enclose a postage stamp* for a reply or you cannot expect him to answer.

Mr. Spencer is a gentleman very widely known, and, among those who know him, no one would pretend to question his statements, nor doubt his sound judgment.

His testimonial is only a fair sample of thousands of others received from those who have been cured of Lingering Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, of severe diseases peculiar to females, and many other forms of disease, by using my Family Medicines, after they have been pronounced incurable by eminent physicians. I have more testimonials of this kind in my office than one man can lift, yet I had no room for them here, having already trespassed upon the columns of this paper more largely than I had intended when commencing this article upon Consumption.

Why Will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, sprains, sore throat, say burns, bruises, and Family

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

others the recommended for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

MARKET REPORTS.

Louisville.

	LIGHT.	HEAVY.
TOBACCO—		
Lugs, common	$ 3 75 @ 4 25	$ 4 00 @ 5 00
Lugs, good	4 25 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
Leaf, common	5 00 @ 6 50	6 00 @ 7 50
Leaf, medium	7 00 @ 8 00	7 50 @ 8 50
Leaf, good to fine	8 50 @ 9 50	9 00 @ 10 50
Leaf, fine	9 50 @ 10 50	11 00 @ 12 00
WHEAT—Red and Amber	$ 1 40 @ $ 1 45	
CORN—Sacked	70 @ 75	
OATS	58 @ 62	
BUTTER—Choice	25 @ 30	
HAY—Timothy	14 00 @ 16 00	
GINSENG	1 10 @ 1 15	
FRUIT—Apples, Green	4 00 @ 4 50	
Lemons, per box	6 50 @ 7 50	
Oranges	8 00 @ 10 00	
PORK—Mess	14 50 @ 15 00	
LARD	10 @ 10½	
BACON—Clear Sides	8¾ @ 9	
CHEESE—Choice	14 @ 17	
FLOUR—Superfine	4 25 @ 4 75	
Extra family	6 00 @ 6 50	
Fancy	6 50 @ 7 00	
BEEF CATTLE—Best Grade	4 25 @ 4 50	
Medium	3 50 @ 4 50	
Common	2 50 @ 3 50	
HOGS—Good	3 50 @ 4 75	
Medium	4 30 @ 4 40	
SHEEP—Best Grades	4 00 @ 4 50	
Light	2 50 @ 3 00	
WOOL—Tub-washed	48 @ 50	
Unwashed	25 @ 30	
WHISKY—Old Bourbon	2 25 @ 2 50	
Rye	2 50 @ 4 50	
Scotch and Irish	6 00 @ 9 00	
POTATOES—Irish, by bbl	2 00 @ 2 75	
Sweet		
COTTON—Middling	15¾ @ 15¾	
Good Ordinary	12¾ @ 13	
Inferior	6 @ 10	

Nashville.

FLOUR—Superfine	5 00 @ 5 50
XXX	7 00 @ 7 50
Family	9 00 @ 9 25
CORN MEAL—Sacked	75 @ 77
CORN	70 @ 73
OATS—Loose	50 @ 55
Sacked	55 @ 57
WHEAT	1 30 @ 1 35
RYE—Best	1 35 @ 1 00
BRAN	16 00 @ 17

THE HICKMAN COURIER.
SATURDAY, : : APRIL 11, 1874

New Goods!

We are receiving daily new Goods, which we are selling at extreme-ly low prices. Cash buyers will save ten per cent. by buying of us. Call and see for yourself.

J. H. Plaut & Bro.

march21—tf

POWELL BRO.,

Will sell Machinery and Farming Implements at factory prices, freights, etc., added. They are agents for various factories, including the universally popular Kingsland & Ferguson factory, St. Louis. Thrashers, both horse and steam-power, Saw Mills, portable and stationery, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers, Reapers and Mowers, etc. One of our best farmers, M. D. Johnson, of 15 years experience with thrashers, who has used five different kinds, says the Kingsland & Ferguson thrashers beat them all. Farmers will please send in their orders early.

POWELL & BRO.

IMPORTANT TO GRANGERS!

We have just received our new Spring and Summer stock, consisting of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, Kid, Serge and Morocco, in front, side-lace and button.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN HATS, trimmed or untrimmed.

DRESS GOODS of various styles and colors, Poplins, Alpacas, Pique, Marseilles, Percales, Swiss Lawns, etc.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN HOSE, all numbers.

PARASOLS AND FANS, something new, at out.

EMBROIDERIES, the finest goods in town.

SILK GRENADINES for Veiling, in *all* shades.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, at lower prices than ever offered before.

NEW BELTS, with the latest style of buckles.

TABLE LINEN and Irish Linen, very cheap.

HAIR BRAIDS AND CHATLINS, of a superior quality.

BUTTON AND BUTTON MOULDS, in all sizes.

10 4 SHEETINGS and Pillow Caslngs, of best manufacture.

SASH RIBBONS, all silk,

CASSIMERES AND JEANS, in all styles and shades.

HATS for Men and Boys, all styles, just received.

CLOTHING, the finest ever brought to this market.

PAPER AND LINEN COLLARS, of the latest style.

SCARFS, TIES, Shirt studs and Sleeve-buttons, something new.

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS, which we will guarantee.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS, and Summer Underwear.

All the above goods, and others too numerous to mention, we will offer at the very lowest price for cash. Come and see.

RICE & BRO.

P. S.—We have again on hand, Ladies' Hose, 10 cents; Handkerchiefs, 10 cents; Towels 10 cents; Men's Socks 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents.

No More Prohibition!

WAR SUBSIDED!! CRUSADERS SURRENDERED!!!

See what the Hickman Courier says:

"If Business Men wish to Prosper, Advertise in its Columns."

TO buy Hay, Corn, Bran, Oats and Field Seed, of all kinds, cheap for cash, call on

DAVIS & ISLER.

For your good Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, go see

DAVIS & ISLER.

If you wish Bacon, Lard and Flour, cheap for cash, go see the boys,

DAVIS & ISLER.

If you want Lime and Cement to plaster your houses and cistern, we keep it on hand, cheap for cash,

DAVIS & ISLER.

If you want Salt for $1 00 per bar, the boys have it.

To sell your Cotton and produce for cash, bring it to

DAVIS & ISLER.

If you want your Cotton stored or shipped, never mind what others tell you, bring it to Bob Davis and Dick Isler, they are the boys to do it.

If you wish cash advanced on produce in store, we are the boys to furnish it.

aprl4—2w DAVIS & ISLER.

Lie Loss.

To Samuel Landrum, Agent Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Ark, New Jersey:

Dear Sir:—I desire to acknowledge the payment made to me by you of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in full of policy No. 65226, issued by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Ark, New Jersey, on the 14th day of October, 1870, at an annual premium of ninety-eight dollars, on the life of my son, H. B. Robinson, dec'd., which policy terminated by his death on the 30th of November, 1873.—To yourself, for your prompt action in making up proof of loss, and to the Company for their prompt payment of this loss, I desire to return my sincere thanks. I would sincerely advise all men who have families dependent on them for support, to embrace the opportunities held out by good life insurance companies to provide for them in case of early death.

Mch 31. W. ROBINSON.

Cheap Reading for Everybody.

Wm. Frenz's Circulating Library

Will be open every day except Sundays, on and after March 24, 1874.

Terms of membership: Three dollars per year, payable invariably in advance.

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... alphabetically arranged catalogue, ... books in the Library, can be seen ... time at my store on Clinton Street, ... Ky.

For further information apply to

feb28—tf WM. FRENZ.

Sweepings.

For Courier:

I wish to make a suggestion through your paper to our city authorities. The former months will soon again be with us, and we should do all in our power to keep the town in a healthy condition. I have noticed that one of the greatest sources of filth is the sweepings of the different houses. These sweepings mix with the mud and water in the streets. I suggest that all parties be required to put their sweepings in a box or barrel, and the town have them hauled off. The town has them hauled off any how in mud. Z

Lost.—A large brass door key. The finder will be thankfully rewarded by leaving at this office.

SPEECH OF Hon. Caswell Bennett, at Eddyville, Kentucky.

[From the Eddyville Telegraph.]

Judge Caswell Bennett and Col Oscar Turner, candidates for Congress in this District, addressed the people of our town and county, at this place last Monday. It was county court day, and a goodly number of people were in attendance. Court adjourned at noon, and after dinner the candidates had the field to themselves Judge Bennett spoke first, followed by Col Turner. Both gentlemen gracefully and courteously alluded to each other's candidacy, and both declared that there was no difference between them in regard to politics, each being a democrat. Judge Bennett regretted the absence of their competitor, Judge A R Boon, and paid him a very graceful and deserved eulogy. Col Turner referred feelingly to the past, and pleasantly to his canvass seventeen years ago with the late lamented Henry C Barnett. Both speakers dwelt upon the iniquities of the Federal system of taxation, the most outrageous of which is the system of protective tariff. Judge Bennett, after an able discussion of the principle features of the tax system, argued the question of the tobacco tax as follows:

The tax on leaf tobacco, as fixed by the act of Congress passed June 1872 is as follows:

1st. Dealers in leaf tobacco, except retail dealers, shall each pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

2d. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall pay the sum of five hundred dollars, and if their annual sales exceed one thousand dollars they shall each pay, in addition thereto, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of one thousand dollars of their sales.

The act gives an explicit definition of what it takes to constitute retail dealers in leaf tobacco. They are

1st. Every person who shall sell leaf tobacco directly to leaf consumers, in any quantities whatever.

2d. Every person whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than an original hogshead, case, or bale.

3d. Every person who shall sell leaf tobacco in any quantities whatever to persons other than dealers in leaf tobacco who have paid a special tax as such.

The inequality, injustice, and oppression of this law must at once make itself apparent to the simplest mind. They appear in many shapes and assume many forms. It will suggest for your thought and reflection a few of its harsh and unconstitutional bearings. The wholesale dealer pays a tax of *twenty five dollars*, whilst the retail dealer is required to pay a tax of *five hundred dollars*, provided his annual sales do not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; but if his sales shall exceed that sum, then upon each dollar of such excess he is required to pay fifty cents additional. Now, if by any possibility of adverse fortune, his annual sales do not amount to as much as five dollars, or even five cents, still he must pay the tax of five hundred dollars for this *sacred tax privilege accorded* him of selling tobacco as a "retail dealer." Why is this unjust discrimination made between the wholesale and retail dealer? Why not place them both upon an equal footing as dealers? Why not equalize the tax, and make it so much upon every one hundred lbs. of tobacco sold, thus making the large dealer and the small dealer equal sharers in the burdens of taxation? The Constitution says that "all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform," etc. Why then is such an utter disregard of this provision of the Constitution shown in placing a burden of tax upon the retail dealer in leaf tobacco, from which the wholesale is free?—from which the manufacturer is free?—he being required to pay only a tax of ten dollars, under which he may manufacture millions of pounds. Mark now, as we go along in this investigation, this further important discrimination: The wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco is required to pay a tax of twenty five dollars for the privilege of dealing in tobacco in the leaf—that is to say, for the privilege of buying and selling. On the other hand, the manufacturer is required to pay ten dollars for the privilege of manufacturing; under which privilege he can buy as much tobacco in the leaf as he pleases, and where and when he pleases, for the purpose of manufacturing without the requirement of any additional tax therefor.

In this he is not regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco. Here I want my farmer friends to stick a pin; for after awhile I intend to show you the peculiar injustice of such a discrimination. And now, as to the restrictions upon another class—the farming class—the act provides, "Every person who shall sell leaf tobacco directly to consumers, or to other persons other than dealers in leaf tobacco, who have paid a special tax as such, shall be deemed a retail dealer," and must for the purpose of avoiding heavy fines and penalties first pay a tax of five hundred dollars, etc. Now this part of the act prohibits the sale of leaf tobacco to consumers, or to any person other than a dealer who has paid a special tax as such. There is no prohibition upon the buyer, nor upon any one else except the retail dealer. The manufacturer may buy at pleasure, for the purpose of manufacturing, under his special tax of ten dollars; and the wholesale dealer under his tax of twenty-five dollars. Thus it is that under the iniquitous operations of this law the retail business in leaf tobacco is destroyed by a virtual prohibition, as effectual in its action as would be a statute law against the business. No man can afford to engage in a traffic so unprofitable—no man can afford to pay five hundred dollars for the privilege of selling not exceeding one thousand dollars worth of leaf tobacco annually, and fifty cents on every dollar's worth sold in excess thereof. If the wholesale dealer and the manufacturer were compelled to pay in equal proportion—if all were put upon equal terms under the law—then the retail dealer would stand an equal chance with the other two. Then the amount paid in taxes might be pulled to the ceiling figure of the tobacco, and the consumer would finally be the party to pay it. But it is, the wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco, for the privilege of dealing in his hundreds of thousands of pounds of tobacco, pays only twenty-five dollars; and the manufacturer for the privilege of making his millions of pounds, pays only a tax of ten dollars, whilst the retail dealer pays five hundred dollars, which, as I have before said, virtually operates as a prohibition upon the retail business. How does this affect the farmer—the producer—I am asked? Just in this way: The retail business, by this oppressive feature of law, is destroyed. The farmer cannot sell his tobacco directly to the consumer, he cannot sell his neighbor even a twist of tobacco for chewing purposes; he can sell to no one but a licensed wholesale dealer. I say that by this operation of the law the farmer is hampered; is completely hedged in. He is made a prey to the few, who feed upon him without stint until their inordinate greed is satiated. The law puts off home trade; home competition, and the farmer is forced to sell only to a licensed dealer. He takes his crop to the city market; it is put at public outcry where none are allowed to buy but licensed buyers. They know this. They understand it much better than the farmer, they understand also that they can make a good thing out of this privilege. They say, one for the other, now we have this business all in our own hands, let us not act foolishly—let us fix the price of tobacco at low figures,—one of us will buy to day and the other to-morrow, or one will buy that lot and another this lot, etc. I do not mean to say that anything of this kind is actually practiced, but I do say that selfish men might easily indulge in such practices. Let, however, all this be as it may, the important fact is that by this law competition, free, unrestrained, and indiscriminate, is shut out in this particular branch of trade, and the business confined to a licensed few who control the market to suit their own aims and ends. The farmer stands by with his finger in his mouth, sees his crop sold and his whole year's labor go for a song; and still he has no recourse, but in the ballot box and through his representatives in Congress. He is told that it is hard that the government should place such harsh and heavy restrictions upon traffic in tobacco, but that it is compelled to get revenue from this source, and he goes home with the paltry pittance, earned by a whole year of toil and sweat, and suffering and anxiety, grasped closely, thinking all along strangely enough, that the great blessings of this glorious government are just a little mysterious in their droppings. But who heeds his sad murmurings? Who hears the tardy complaint, though never so loud and resonant of patient toil, that is wrung from him by the rings and monopolies? What is he, sun-browned and toil-worn though he be, in God's service of tilling the soil, in the estimation of the gilded corruption and lordly despotism at Washington, but *a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.*

Now you see that under this law the retail dealer is virtually prohibited, and the farmer, or producer, is left entirely dependent upon the wholesale dealer and manufacturer. They fix the prices of his tobacco to suit themselves. The manufacturer is the largest beneficiary, because the restrictions are placed upon him; he is made the monopolist, and therefore one of the wards of the Government caressed and pampered until he grows fat from feeding upon the vitals of the iron sinewed sons of labor.

Independent of the wrong and oppression of the law simply as a law, there is another objection to it, and one which, in its threatning gloom, overshadows those already mentioned. I allude to the manifest purpose of the party in power to convert every vital interest of the country into one vast system of rings and monopolies; in the accomplishment of which purpose it brings to its support a direct pecuniary interest, which, I am sorry to say, in this country is stronger than any interest in liberty, patriotism, religion, or what not. They know that rings and monopolies, when made to depend directly upon the Government for their privileges, will always be ready to bend their every energy and all their vast appliances of power to perpetuate that government, and that party in power which brought them into being, and from which they draw their vital sustenance. They know that whenever one class of citizens is favored by the government at the expense and misfortune of other classes, that every puise of the class benefited, for the time being, beats in unison with the government, thus administered for their behalf. They know that the class so privileged lose sight of that simple, pure, and unselfish patriotism that a just government, equitably administered, always inspires in the breasts of its citizens, and yield at once to the sordid and selfish greed which prompts them to seek the fattening pens of administrative corruption, and follow willingly the fortunes of the party in power so long as their privileges are left undisturbed. They know that in these rings and monopolies rests a strong money power which is well to count. They have learned by power so long and their schemes is to directly interest this power in the administration of the government. Centralization is their leading and paramount idea, a direct personal pecuniary interest in the government is the surest way to accomplish this idea.

BIRD CAGES.—Bird cages of every variety, make and description, plain and ornamental, at

J. W. CORMAN & CO'S.

The farmers are getting dispirited by the wet weather, and the consequent impossibility of progressing with farm work.

The snow storm of Thursday caused a heavy demand for coal, overcoats, and overshoes.

The freeze of Thursday night, from report, finished the fruit crop of this section.

Owing to the bad weather the letting of the bridge across Puncheon creek, has been postponed until Friday the 17th instant.

The river is rising at Hickman, and the papers report all the upper rivers rising. There is no telling the extent. If the melting snow catches the present rise of water an overflow is inevitable.

THE new St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, will be opened for divine service, on Sunday the 19th inst—sermon by the Rev. Dr. Berkley, of St. Louis. The Lord's Supper will be administered. Service will commence at 10 o'clock.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of the large and varied stock of groceries at the house of J. R. Brown & Co. They have a large stock, and are continually receiving fresh supplies, and they propose to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Go to see them.

It is said that the assessment of Fulton County just being completed shows an increase in the valuation of the property of the county probably double former assessments. If the increase holds good over the State, as we understand the law contemplates, we may expect a considerable reduction in the rate of taxation.

The COURIER is accustomed to speak as if no improvements were going on in Hickman, but a stroll through the town and suburbs indicate that there are a dozen houses, of one shape, size or the other, now being built. In East Hickman a new business house, that of Mr. Dislebrink, while in the old town Hertweck, Baltzer and Knoerr are building and addition to their factory. True the building going on are generally small, but they give evidence of thrift and improvement.

ANNIVERSARY BALL AND SUPPER.—The young men of the Hickman Order of Odd Fellows, propose celebrating the anniversary of their Order by a grand ball and supper, Monday the 27th inst. The anniversary day of the Order, we believe, is the 26th, but that being Sunday, the celebration will occur Monday following. These annual festivals have always been a source of great pleasure and enjoyment to the members of this institution, and we doubt not this will be fully up to the past.

The first grand annual ball and supper by the Clipper Base Ball Club of New Madrid, Mo., will be given on Tuesday evening the 14th instant. The Club is composed of the first young men of New Madrid and vicinity, which guarrantees that the entertainment will be a brilliant one. We understand that Prof. James and his string band, of this place, are engaged for the occasion. To the lovers of the dance hereabouts, this opportunity affords a pleasant trip and social amusement, which should not be overlooked or forgotten. The Club has our thanks for a complimentary ticket.

THE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The features of the Building Association now being organized in Hickman, or attempted, seems not to be generally understood by the very men it is intended to benefit. The poorest laborer in the town can become a stockholder, inasmuch as he only has to pay a small amount each month. The man who has been for years and years paying rents may find in this institution a way in which he may buy a house for what he would pay out as rent to a landlord. It makes the poor man his own landlord. All the money of the Association is compelled to be invested in building houses, and members are given the benefits in preference to outsiders. Such an institution can not suspend or fail, like a bank for instance, because every dollar of its capital is invested in real estate, and all interest and rents secured by mortgage. A general depreciation of property would lessen profits, precisely as appreciation would increase them, but the exclusive real estate investments must always give the stock a value.

In a short time a general canvass will be made to secure the necessary stock.

Temperance War.

Communications on either side of the Temperance question should be handed in by Wednesday morning to insure insertion.

The Petition.

Mr. Editor:

We notice in the COURIER what purports to be the petition which is to be submitted to the next County Court, praying that the election on the proposed prohibitory law, be ordered for the 9th day of May, 1874. We think this too hasty for an election which both sides concede important. The people should have more time to consider and discuss the question. Several months is not too much. Therefore, we pray the County Judge, to fix, say sometime in the Summer. The cause of truth can lose nothing by time and discussion.

CITIZENS.

FOR PROHIBITION

Answer to "Fulton's" Article.

Editor Courier:

With your permission, I shall attempt to respond to "Fulton," in last week's issue. As we are limited to short articles, we must jump into the middle of the question the first leap. "Fulton" claims that the present law is better than the new law, because it will be evaded. At the same time he admits that the present law is evaded, but claims that it is no fault of the law. All law will be in the fault of the new law if it is evaded? But the drift of his argument seems to be that it will be easier to evade the new law than the old. This is a mistake. Robbery is contrary to law, nevertheless, it is practiced. If "Fulton's" argument is good we should license certain honorable robbers to prowl our country. These gentlemen should be placed under a bond and fined not less than twenty dollars for every man they were compelled to kill outright for his money.

"Fulton" tells us that the present law is preferable because it brings in revenue. Let us see. The official records of the country show that seven-tenths of the crimes committed in our country are committed by men under the influence of ardent spirits. The taxes of the country pay for the prosecution of these crimes. Then according to official reports Texas for the use of ardent spirits pays in to the State Treasury $60,000 per annum; the traffic costs the State $568,000 per annum. Nor is this all that the temperate men pays for the drunkard. Go to your merchants and see whose names are on their books. The drunkards? Yes, and the account foots up pretty well. Who pays it? The merchant cannot lose it and live, therefore he adds on a little more per cent. when he sells to the sober, industrious men. Who pays the doctor to visit the poor wretch who has swallowed his last dollar and needs medical assistance in his dying hours? Who pays for the tuition of his children, if they ever attend school? Who pays his burial expenses when he is laid in a pauper's grave? Who supports his broken hearted wife and his ragged children whom he leaves in the cold hands of charity. Turn it which way you will, the sober men pay all these bills in full. Yes, not only these, but they pay the saloon keeper good wages to make more paupers. This is what we save financially.

"Fulton" now dives into history, and asks why nine States have repealed their prohibitory laws, and concludes that they did so because they never worked well. Why did Paducah defeat the Local Option law? Why was there an effort in the last Legislature to repeal the Local Option law in some upper Kentucky counties? Because designing politicians wanted them out of their way, to ride into office on the whiskey wave. Because there is no money invested in this business to any honorable calling, therefore the whiskey rings can put more money into the field than the opponents of the traffic can command. Finally, because the people have been duped with the cry that the whiskey traffic put money into the treasury. But "Fulton" says the law belongs to a dangerous theatrical element of legislation. Is it not a fact that our law makers shall be [illegible] (as too many are), [illegible] their way to office [illegible] have not touched [illegible] the question before us, [illegible] rule my article out, I [illegible] chop off short.

J.

Intemperate Temperance.

Plea for Temperance Societies.

Mr. Editor:

You will allow me to continue from my communication of last week. The writer is a temperance man, and has no desire to palliate or excuse drunkenness, or apologize for any of the sins, follies, sorrows or crimes, that result from the excessive use of intoxicating drink. We are all opposed to drunkenness, and would prevent it; but honest and sensible men may respect a difference of opinion as to the *mode* and *manner* of doing it. I concede the friends of the proposed new law, good and pure motives, but when they answer argument and reason in favor of a License Law, by the irritating reply, "You're fighting for whiskey," etc., I must say, they are excited and fanatic.

I will resume, however, the history of

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

For four thousand years the evils of intemperance have attracted the thought of philanthropists and legislators; but, it is not my purpose now to trace this history further than pertains to our own country.

Away back as far as 1640, the Puritans of New England made prohibitory enactments, together with other legislations of a similar nature. That the Puritan code proved distasteful and unpopular everybody knows. The first congress of the United States levied a tax on whiskey, and most of the States at that time licensed its sale. It was not until 1814 that Temperance Societies were organized; they were based on "moral suasion," and accomplished great good. One of these was called "United Friends of Temperance," another "The Reformers" etc. In 1826, the societies of the New England States met in convention to mass the movement for politico-religious purposes, and from that day such movements have from time to time sprung up, thrown into communities into "moral hysterics," and after a brief existence, subsided. In 1840 the "Washingtonians" were organized, and so long as they held on to "moral suasion," they succeeded in reforming thousands and thousands of drunkards. Some of the great leaders of this noble old Society swept off into politics with the bulk of it, and sectarian-religious disputations slaughtered what was left "with their little hatchet." Next came the "Sons of Temperance," "Rechabites," etc. These institutions, especially the first, won tens of thousands into their protecting fold by "moral suasion;" but its leaders grew impatient of God's providence, tired of "moral suasion," rushed it into politics, and such rigid and odious legislation as the "Maine Liquor Law," destroyed its usefulness by driving thousands outside the order besides killing downright hundreds of lodges.

Now we have the order of "Good Templars—the best institution on topside the earth, except the churches, so long as it is kept in a social and moral reformatory sphere. And do you ask me as a temperance man, to join in the self-same intemperate, impracticable movement, which *killed all its predecessors?* Did it kill its predecessors? Where are the "Washingtonians?" Why have they not an existence to-day? Other moral institutions, the Masons and Old Fellows for instance, existed in the same time, and yet live! Old men now living will tell you that thirty years ago the "Washingtonians" were in the minds, hearts, and mouths of everybody. They prospered under "moral suasion"—they died from "moral politics."

And will the intemperate temperance orators of this day tell us that

"MORAL SUASION IS A FAILURE!"

Why then the "Good Templars" are a failure, because "moral suasion" is their sole foundation! And are the "Good Templars" a failure, when 37,000 men and women in Kentucky stand enrolled under their banner? And are they a failure in the little county of Fulton with near 600 men and women in the Order? What made this multitude of "Good Templars?" Did it take legislative enactments? No; but "moral suasion" did the work. And will temperance men, with these noble results before their eyes, tell us that "moral suasion" is a failure! Therefore, I beseech temperance men to stop and *think.*

WHY WILL PROHIBITION NEVER SUCCEED?

Some good men, growing impatient of God's providence, seeing the terrible curse of intemperance confronting them on every side, suffer themselves goaded to intemperate efforts.

Prohibition will never succeed because it violates a *natural right* of man, without just return to the victors, and because it is in violation of what the great bulk of human ity *believe* they have a right to do. Reforms to be successful must take into consideration the tastes, desires, habits and natural propensities of man. Ever since the world began, man has had a natural propensity to at times use some kind of *stimulants*. In some countries, beer; in some, wines; in others, opium, and in others, whiskey, kummel, tobacco, etc. This propensity to use a stimulant is as strong in the human family to-day as it was four thousand years ago, and there is no period in histor, when it was not. A *sober* man knows that the habit don't hurt him, that it is not *poison* or *immoral* to him; and fortunately, the pyrotechnic displays of oratory to the contrary notwithstanding, an immense majority of humanity are *sober* people. Hence, many sober men can not feel that disobedience to or an evasion of a law that forces them to sue a code of morals, is immoral or wrong.

Another reason is that such a law not only infringes the personal liberty of the citizen to do, what to him is a harmless act, but because it may reach into his private life. If a few good men can force him into *their* code of morals in this particular, they may search him out and force him up to other points which *they* pronounce morals, thus destroying the citizens own free, conscientious action. There is no telling where these politico religious exactions will end.

The principle of placing legalized "moral" guardians over a free people, to control their *tastes*, as instinctively offensive, and have always failed the majority finally asserting themselves and throwing off the law.

A peculiar reason is that "Free Agency" is the principle of the human government. In His wisdom, the tree of good and evil grew in the garden. Adam was tempted and fell. God didn't *prohibit.* Life in this world is disciplinary, and temptations form a part of the divine plan. Therefore it is that *human law* can't *prohibit* evil, or things out of which evil may grow. Human law may punish or regulate evil, or ameliorate its effects, but it can not prevent. If it could, how long would the solemn Monarch permit his people to roast under the curse of Adam? The very impossibility of human law to prohibit the sinful inclinations, tastes, and propensities of man, is, to the Christian, the strongest proof of the *necessity* for a divine law, such as is offered through the blood of Christ. If human law could prohibit these afflictions of life Kings, legislatures, and long essays, could laugh at transgression, as a ridiculous fable. Hence, I am persuaded that the proposed new law is impossible and impracticable in its nature. I would that all men were temperate—even total abstinence—but since human experience proves that such a state of society is impossible, let us as true, practicable temperance men, avoid *extremes* and regulate the evil as best we can through a judicious license law. If the present one is too lax in any particular, have it amended. If irresponsible men now sometime slip into the bond, increase the bond, increase the restrictions, as experience, justice and right, shall dictate.

More Anon.

FULTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse etc By Robt. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Also, Dr Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 50 cents.

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July26—1y P. O Box 4,586.

Commercial.

HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE,
Saturday, April 11, 1874.

CORN—car 40lb, shelled 60; delivered at Hickman, 57½ delivered on bank of the river.

COTTON—

Inferior	8a9c.
Ordinary	9a10
Good ordinary to strict,	12½@13
Low Middling	12½

WHEAT—1 10a1 30, according to quality.

SUGAR—Brown, 10a11c; third 12½a14c.

MEAL—From wagons 75c.

BUTTER—Fresh, 20 to 25c per lb.

POULTRY, ETC.—Young Chickens, 2 25 to 2 50 per dozen. Old from 3 50a 00. Eggs, 15c per dozen.

WOOL—45 to 50cts. lbs. unwashed.

GENSING—70a75c per pound.

SALT—By car load, 1 bushel $3 00; by retail $ 25. 280 lbs, barrel by car load $2 25, by retail $2 50.

PLOWS—Hertweck, Baltzer & Knoerr.

Steel Plows, No. 1, $7 00, No. 2, 9 00; No. 3, $10; No. 4, 11. By the lot not less than a dozen.

WAGONS—Hertwick, Baltzer & Knoerr, make 2¼x8¼ inch. (light two horse) thimble skein, $75 00. 3x9 inch. (medium) thimble skein $77 00; 3¼x10 inch. (heavy) thimble skein, $80 00; 1¾x8 inch. (medium) iron axle, $87 00; 1¾x10 inch. (heavy) iron axle, $90 00.

Hickman Wholesale Prices.

SEED.

TIMOTHY—	per bushel.	4 00
CLOVER—	"	6 00@7 00
	Sapling, "	2 50
ORCHARD—	"	2 00
HERDS—	"	1 50
BLUE—	"	1 50
HUNGARIAN—	"	1 50
MILLET—	"	1 00

STAVES.

Extra Pipes, 6	cents apiece.
No. 1 Pipes, 5	" "
No. 2 Pipes, 3	" "
No. 1 Hhds, 4	" "
No. 2 Hhds, 2½	" "
No. 1 Claret, 3	" "
No. 2 Claret, 2	" "

CANDLES, Star, 20@22.

OAIL—Sperm, 2a3c.

CHEESE—per lb. 17 to 18c.

COFFEE, Rio, 30a35c, and tending upward

CRACKERS, ₱ lb 7½@8½c.

CASTINGS, ₱ lb, 5½a6c.

COTTON YARNS, ₱ dozen, 12 @13c.

COAL OIL, ₱ gallon 21c per bbl.

FLOUR, $8 00@11 00.

FEATHERS, ₱ lb 55c prime.

GUNPOWDER, ₱ keg $7 50a8 00.

WASH BOARDS per doz, $2 75a3 00

PLOWS, Steel, 8a12½.

HUBS, 1 6oa2 5o per sett.

Nails ₱ lb 27 @35c.

LARD OIL, ₱ gallon, $1 25.

LARD, ₱ lb 10c.

BLASTING POWDER, 5 50.

HIDES, green, 6c.

" dry 10 to 16c.

JEANS, per yard, 20a75.

LINSEY, per yard, 15a40c.

TALLOW, per lb 5c.

SODA—By the keg 8½c ₱ lb.

SHOT, per bag, 2 85@3 25.

STONEWARE, ₱ gallon, 10 to 16c.

TOBACCO, Manufac'd. per lb 60c a $1 40

BAGGING—15a18 per yard.

ROPE—Machine 10.

IRON TIES—10 to

BEESWAX 25@30c. ₱ lb.

IRON, bar size, 5½c.

PRINTS 8 to 12½c.

LEATHER, kip skins $4 50a8 50.

" sole, per lb. 35 a 4oc.

" upper side, 4 50a5 00.

STEEL Cast, M. S A., 20a27c.

MOLASSES—per bbl 70c ₱ 75c.

BUCKETS, ₱ dozen, 2 75.

BROOMS, ₱ dozen, $2 50a3 00.

BLACKING ₱ doz 45@50.

JILES M. BERRY. HENRY A. MERRY.

BERRY & MERRY,

Produce Commission Merchants

261 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

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GRAIN AND FLOUR A SPECIALITY.

QUICK SALES AND PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED.

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THE WEST KENTUCKY PIONEER DRY GOODS REGULATOR,

OFFERS to the trade a large and varied assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS. The rarest quality of SILKS and DRESS GOODS comprising all desirable styles.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

Is one of the most handsome and complete ever offered to this public consisting of Ladies, Misses and Children's Striped Shawls and Scarfs. Connected with this department is the latest style Cloaks and Furs, Hats and Bonnets, Gloves and Hosiery.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Consis s of Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, of all styles and colors; Lace Setts from $3 50 to $15 00, Linen Setts, Crape Setts Lace Veils, &c; WHITE GOODS of all kinds for Ladies wear, White Fineed Pecs for Opera Cloaks and Sacks, Hamberg Inserting and Edgeing, Real Vallenciennes and Guipure Laces, Nottingham Curtains, (real and Imitation), Linen Table Damask, White, red, and brown Towels, Knapkins, Bleached Irish linen, of all qualities and prices.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Consists of a full assortment of Broad Cloth, Doe Skins, Beaver Cloth, Vestings, Cassimers, and Jeans, of all grades.

GENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Is complete with a full line of Ready Made Clothing of the handsomest style; Overcoats Talmas, Gent's Shawl, Lap Rugs, Blankets, Gun Cases, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, and Comforts, White Shirts, of best styles, Woolen Shirts, Drawers, and Cardigan Jackets.

CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTH, ETC.

Making this line a speciality. A handsome line of English Brussels and 3-Ply Carpets, and Lowell brands of 2-Ply Carpets.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, PAINTS,

Oils, Glass, Nails, &c., can be found in all sizes and quantities. Special inducement is offered to parties who are wishing to build, as I am prepared to furnish these articles in any quantity, at as low prices as can be purchased elsewhere

☞ Special inducements offered to country dealers at wholesale.

Powell & Bro

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

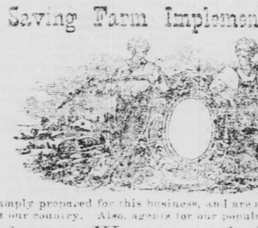
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which we will sell at the lowest Cash prices. Also, dealers in the latest improved

Labor Saving Farm Implements, Machinery, &c.



We are amply prepared for this business, and are acting agents for various factories throughout our country. Also, agents for our popular

Hickman Wagon and Plow Factory.

will order any Machinery or implements that we may not have on hands that any one needs from any portion of our country.

We are prepared with ample storage room to handle produce and merchandise, and will make liberal advances on produce in store for shipment.

We invite all to call and see our general assortment of goods, farming implements, machinery, &c. march29.

SAMUEL LANDRUM

General Insurance Agent,

HICKMAN, KY.,

POLICIES ISSUED IN THE FOLLOWING OLD RELIABLE COMPANIES:

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, New Ark. New Jersey.	*Assets,*	$28,541,473
ÆTNA, Fire, of Hartford.	"	5,845,892
HARTFORD, Fire, of Hartford.	"	2,418,707
PHŒNIX, Fire, of Hartford.	"	1,662,364
HOME, Fire, of New York.	"	4,852,678
UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY, New York.	"	2,385,417
NIAGRA, of New York.	"	1,301,211
FRANKLIN, Fire, of Philadelphia.	"	2,290,717
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia	"	3,212,175
FIRE ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.	"	2,561,668
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis.	"	634,855
Total Capital Represented		$56,537,046

From a large list we select the names of the following prominent business men of this county, who have manifested their appreciation of Life Insurance by securing policies through this agency, in the old reliable Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Ark, New Jersey:

Hickman, Ky.

Jos. Amberg,	Dr. Chas. H. Hubbard,	J. H. Plaut,	G. A. Rice,	Geo. S. Herron
Nathan Plaut,	Geo. B. Prather,	Alex. Rice,	H Amberg,	W. H. Roper,
C. L. Rsnale,	Geo Warren,	O Hertweck,	J Witting,	Jas W Corman,
B C Ramsey,	Anthony T Black,	W J Black,	F Hellner,	R W Matheny,
W L Gardner,	Daniel Murphy,	S N White,	Geo Ettinger,	Jno Troutwine
J W Shepherd	Jos Stegala,	N L Nelson,	W G Nelson,	J H Boulhac,
Jacob Richs,	James K Lane,	F Knorr,	J Kimes,	Jno L Luttrell,
M Hertweck	John Simonese,	C Baltzer,	W M Guinn,	P J Weimer,
R W Davis,	John A Wilson,	W D Taylor,	P Judge,	W A Brevard,
Jno Lieman	John F Tyler,	J H Davis	E Case,	Geo M Wilburn,
C L. Bestner,	Ernest Vosbein	A T Jones	T D Barnes,	Jno Ringwood,
	John Ashworth,	James W. May,	T. M. Jones,	Geo W Beal,
	Sam l. Landrum.			

Fulton County.

Joshua H. Dodds,	R. C Prather,	J. H. Atteberry,	Hardin Maddox.
Ed. W Stephens,	Wm J. Maddox,	Jeremiah J. Jones,	Mat. D. Johnson,
Wm. G

HICKMAN COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY

George Warren,

OFFICE:

On the corner of Jackson and Kentucky sts., (up stairs.)

The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

SATURDAY, : : APRIL 11, 1874

FOR GOVERNOR

HON. WM. LINDSAY,

OF HICKMAN COUNTY.

Using a cancelled postage stamp cost a man $500 and costs at Utica, N. Y., the other day.

Gov. Charles Anderson, of Lyon county, is lecturing in Paducah on the advantages of that city as a manufacturing point.

Salaratus, Nellie Grant's affianced husband, is in Green Bay, Wisconsin, looking after his land interests. He has an income of $60,000 per annum.

WASHINGTON correspondents intimate that Congress will not be able to go through with its business so as to adjourn before the middle of July. There are nine appropriation bills yet to be considered.

THE candidates for the different offices in the country are hard at work. The interim between now and August is a long time, and hand shaking will get to be quite common.

HON. W. P. Caldwell, of Weakly, is a candidate for Congress from the 9th District. He is a true man of eminent practical statesmanship, large abilities and great popularity.

THE Emperor of Brazil has been sued by the landlord of the Grand Hotel du Louvre in Porto of his board bill, which he refused to pay because he thought it high. The matter will be decided by a Rio Janerio court.

A mule in Mason county weighs fifteen hundred and fifty pounds, is seventeen hands high, and is said to have limbs as delicate as a race horse. His owner challenges the State to show as handsome an animal.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Kentucky meets this year at Louisville, in Calvary church, the last Wednesday in May, at half past 10 A. M., the venerable Right Rev B. B. Smith, Bishop of Kentucky, presiding.

THE autopsy in the case of Adolph Rammers, late Tax Collector of Louisville, has resulted in finding enough morphine in his stomach to cause death, and an adjourned meeting of the jury of inquest, held last Thursday, brought in a verdict accordingly. What effect this finding may have on the validity of his insurance policies amounting to $140,000, remains to be seen.

THE *Scientific American* predicts that the time will soon come when ice will be manufactured in all our great cities at a dollar a ton. Manufactured ice at three dollars a ton has for some time been in the market of New Orleans. The ice thus manufactured is pronounced excellent. Why this desirable article is not more generally manufactured in the South is a mystery.

A Southern paper relates that during the war one of the colored troops him, sneeringly, if he thought the company would have missed him much had he been killed. Sambo promptly answered: Not much, boss; dey don't miss the white folks, much less a poor nigger. But den I would hab miss myself—and dat's de p'int wid me."

A German peddler sold a man a liquid for the extermination of bug. "And how do you use it?" inquired the man after he bought. "Ketch de bug, un drop you little drop into his mout," answered the peddler. "Indeed?" exclaimed the purchaser; "I can kill it in half the time by stamping on it." "Vell!" calmly exclaimed the German, "dat is a good vay, too."

A Papa in Greenville, has a daughter 3e, and Kate has a lover distasteful to papa. On the lovers birthday Kate bought a nice gilt-edged box of perfumery for a gift, and put into it "The contents are as delicate and innocent as your love." Papa got hold of the box before it was sent, and changed the contents for bottles of soothing syrup. Kate is now heart-broken by the continued and unexplained absence of her lover.

PADUCAH *Kentuckian*: "The coal fields of Kentucky are not so extensive as those in five other States, their extent being about 14,000 square miles. Yet, owing to their accessibility and infinity and cheapness with which they can be worked, they are estimated to be only second in value to Pennsylvania. It is calculated that there is enough coal in Kentucky to last for one thousand centuries."

WELL PUT.—Henry Ward Beacher says, "Dancing, in itself, has no more moral character than walking, wrestling, or rowing. Bad company, untimely hours, *evil dances*, may make the exercise evil. Good company, wholesome hours, and home influences, may make it a very great benefit." This goes to the root of the matter, and throws a flood of light on a much bewrangled question.

The Lafayette *Journal* records this piece of disgusting brutality: "The spectacle of a well known citizen beating his little son with a piece of loop pole was observed upon Main street yesterday, and caused general indignation. No one will for a moment contest the right of a father to properly chastise his own children, provided he doesn't make a beast of himself, and a public display of the manner in which it is done."

The smallest post office in the world is kept in a barrel, which swings from the outermost rock of the mountains overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terre del Fuego. Every passing ship opens it to place letters in or to take them out. Every ship undertakes to forward all the letters in it that it is possible for them to transmit. It hangs there by its iron chain, beaten and battered by the winds and storms, but no locked and barred office on land is more secure. It is not in the track of mail robbers.

THE *Dresden Democrat* states: Vincent Braun, a respectable citizen of Weakley county, Tenn., was accidently killed a few day ago. He, John McDaniel and another gentleman were returning from a turkey hunt, when McDaniel's gun, being thrown over his shoulder muzzle forward, and the hammer being brushed against a limb, was fired, discharging the entire contents of one of the barrels into the body of Mr. Braun. The charge passed under the shoulderblade and produced death immediately. Braun leaves a wife and two children. Mr. McDaniel's distress is intense.

The Late Democratic Victories.

The local elections in Ohio show heavy Democratic gains throughout the State. The New Hampshire election was the opening gun of the spring political campaign, and if the Republican defeat was not exactly a rout, the State was at least wrestled from the party of plunder in a quare fight with his old antagonist. Now comes Connecticut, and here we find the Republican defeat simply overwhelming, and this in a State that has pretty uniformly gone the other way for a score of years. The Democrats gain control of the Legislature for the first time in—well, we don't know how long, securing a United States Senator by the operation. It must be just a little amusing to the half dozen Republican aspirants for the place to find their claims treated to equal consideration, now that the Legislature is Democratic by sixty or seventy majority. Cincinnati, too, has something to say in the way of continuing the story of Republican disaster, showing that the route is, like Mr Ellis' hell, not one of locality, but a general condition incident to abused privileges and blasted prospects. Not to put too fine a point on it, the Republican party is fast going to the dogs, not only in Connecticut, but in every other State in the Union.

Congressional Conventions.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* submits a plan to the Democracy of the State for the nomination of Democratic candidates for Congress, which, we think, should meet the objection of those opposed to the convention system and at the same time satisfy those who favor conventions. Of course the plan should first receive the approbation of the different aspirants. If the Democracy should hold a primary election on the "first Monday in August," which is a "general election day" a full expression of the party could be obtained, and the nominee have a free field against the Republican candidate, should one appear, at the regular November election. Here is the plan of the *Courier Journal*:

"On the first Monday in August, as everybody knows, there will be a general election. Every Democrat who feels enough interest in the matter to have a preference at all for any candidate will be at his voting place, and he will be there for the express purpose of voting; and, moreover, will have all day to do it in. Now, let each Congressional District committee where it shall be necessary to determine between two or more candidates in the pending canvass, order that a primary election shall be held on that day at every voting place in their respective districts, when every Democratic voter may have his vote recorded for the man he may prefer as his candidate for Congress. And, in order that such election may be properly conducted, and the result speedily ascertained, let each county committee select a sufficient number of good reliable Democrats in each election district to act as judges, taking one of the number from among the friends and supporters of each candidate who may be in the district. Then on the same day or the next after the vote shall have been taken, let those judges return their poll-books to the chairman of the county committee and mail to the chairman of the district committee and to each candidate a certificate showing the number of votes polled for each candidate. Upon receipt mail to the chairman of the district committee and to each candidate a certificate of the number of votes cast for each candidate in each election district in his county, and the aggregate for each in the entire county. Then upon the receipt of these returns let the chairman of the district committee mail to each candidate a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each candidate in each county, and the whole number for each in the whole district, and declaring the candidate who shall have received the largest number of votes in the entire district the nominee of the party."

Kentucky Grangers.

The Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was in session several days last week at the Willard Hotel, Louisville. After dispatching a large amount of business, the Committee adjourned last Friday. Before adjournment the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have just cause for congratulation, and we do congratulate, our brethren throughout the State upon the progress and prosperity of our order in Kentucky.

Resolved, That its wonderful progress throughout the United States, embracing in its folds the great bulk of the agriculturists of the whole country, and the readiness with which it has been accepted, attest the fact that such an organization is applicable to the wants of the people.

Resolved, That the meeting of the National Grange at St. Louis, in Feb. last, in which every State, save one, was represented, its protracted session through many weeks, the business accomplished and the declaration of principles there enunciated, all prove that the mind of the people is being rapidly and effectually concentrated in an organized form upon the wants of the agriculturists, whose interests underlie every other. A development of this interest must embrace the prosperity of all, as its decline is detrimental to all.

Resolved, That to this end we need the safest, cheapest and readiest means of transportation, whether it be upon land or water. And especially do the agriculturists of the Mississippi Valley, on account of the bulky character of their products, need that the great river and its tributaries shall be open to navigation, and freed from obstructions from its sources to its outlet into the Gulf of Mexico.

Resolved, That we need to be relieved from the heavy burden of taxation as far as practicable and consistent with the wants of economic government.

Resolved, That the patent laws as now operated are detrimental to the interest of the industrial classes and generally not remunerative to inventive genius, and we indorse the action of the National Grange on this subject.

THE Nashville *Union and American* states that a son of the late Hon. M. P Gentry, of that State, member of Congress, candidate for Governor, and a brilliant popular orator, is a highway robber and murderer in Texas. Young Gentry had every advantage of education, training, and social position.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.—A dispatch from Calcutta, April 4th says: "Reports from the famine district show a general improvement in the condition of the people except in the northeastern portion of Tirhoot, where over 500,000 persons are still dependent upon the Government. The spring crop is good, except in Tirhoot."

The Sewing Machine Monopolies.

It is stated that the representatives of the sewing machine interests are about to make another vigorous effort to secure the passage of an act of Congress granting a further extension of the patents under which the business has been made a great monopoly. If so we certainly hope they will fail to accomplish their purposes. We have had about as much of this extension business in the case of sewing machine patents as we consider beneficial, and if the business were thrown open to all who might choose to enter it, no one owning or interested in patents which have legitimately expired would have any just grounds of complaint. Companies which make machines for 12 dollars and sell them for 65 dollars naturally desire to keep the business a close monopoly as long as they can, but the public have some rights in this matter which are entitled to consideration in Washington.

A Hill Full of Pyrites and a Widow Thrown In.

An extremely sharp and intelligent American gentleman from the West, once walked into the office of Dr C T. Jackson, the chemist. "Dr. Jackson, I presume?" said he. "Yes, sir." "Are you alone?" "Yes, sir." "May I lock the door?" And he did so; then having looked behind the sofa, and satisfied himself that no one else was in the room, he placed a large bundle, done up in a yellow handkerchief, on the table, and opened it. "There, doctor, look at that!" "Well," said the doctor, "I see it." "What do you call that, doctor?" "I call it iron pyrites." "What!" said the man; "isn't that stuff gold?" "No," said the doctor, "it's good for nothing, it's pyrites." And putting some over the fire in a shovel, it soon evaporated up the chimney. "Well," said the gentlemanly man, with a woe begone look, "there's a widow up in our town has a whole hill full of that, and I've been and married her."

Congressional Speeches with the Laugh Left Out.

[Washington Notes in N. Y. Tribune.]

Henceforth the words "laughter," "applause," "sensation," and other parenthetical remarks indicative of the hilarious or appreciative demonstrations of the House, are to be omitted from the official report of the debates, which will now be drier reading than ever. The intelligent constituent, while perusing the dreary efforts of his member to be witty, will have to judge for himself where the laugh came in, and will be thrown back upon his unaided imagination for a picture of the applause which greeted the flights of eloquence. This important decision was made today at the instance of Geo F Hoar, who asked by what rule or authority the words in question were put in. The speaker said there was no rule for it, and that, as the words only put on record the fact that the members had violated the rules which forbade applause or other demonstrations, they had better be omitted, and he would direct the reporters to cease putting them in.

Two Wonders.

[From the Marysville (Kansas) News.]

Our worthy constable D P. Clark, met with a narrow escape last Friday, and came near losing his life. He was on Elm creek, serving some papers, and when the thunder storm came up he drove up to the house of Mr. Patterson. Just as he was getting from his stack in the immediate vicinity, stunning both Mr. Clark and his horse, and setting fire to the hay stack. About $200 worth of lumber and other property were burned for Mr. Patterson. It was a peculiar freak of wealther to see a hay stack and other property burning from a stroke of lightning and at the same time a heavy snow storm raging.

There is living about one mile from Vermillion station, in this county, a pair of twins that ain't exactly a pair of twins, either. That is to say, one of them, a boy, was born on the 11th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A M., and the other, a girl, on the 5th day of October following, at 10 o'clock, P M., making not quite four months difference in their ages. The joke of it all was that a pompous disciple of Æsculapius commenced treating the mother for dropsy after the birth of the first one, and continued his course of treatment until within four hours of the birth of the other child.

Maddox's Mad-Stone.

The Dresden *Democrat* of the 3d inst says: "One day last week a mad dog bit a little son of A Brasfield, inflicting an ugly and painful wound on the side of the head. Mr Brasfield communicated the fact to Hardin Maddox, a gentleman residing near Hickman, Ky., who has a mad-stone, and Mr. Maddox came to Dresden, bringing the stone with him. He applied it to the wound and it stuck for two hours with such strength that it had to be removed by force. On a second application, it dropped off in about two hours. There have been as yet no symptoms of hydrophobia on the part of the child, and it is supposed to be in no great danger. Mr. Maddox says the Stone was given to his grandfather by a friend, and that it originally came from some wonderful island, the name of which he has forgotten.

Bald Mountain Shaken in Answer to Posey Owenby's Prayer.

According to the statement of Miles Higgins to the correspondent of the *Raleigh News* the Bald Mountain earth quake was an answer to prayers sent up by a fervent Baptist preacher. Mr. Higgins is thus reported:

It was about three days before the first shock that notice was sent over the mountain that Rev. Posey Owens by, a sort of a baptist preacher that lived on this mountain, would commence a revival of religion at the schoolhouse on a slim congregation. He kept up his revival three days and nights without getting up the slightest excitement. On the night of the 9th of February he made a long and fervent prayer, in which he said, "O Lord, for three days and nights hath Thy servant endeavored in vain to move the strong hearts of this wicked people. Now, we beseech Thee, that thou would-st, in Thy great and omnipotent power, cause the mountain to shake and tremble beneath their feet, that they might be brought to a consciousness of Thy power and wrath," &c., &c. The people still remained unmoved, but at the hour of ten o'clock next day the mountains shook and trembled beneath the feet of the people. The Reverend Posey was at work clearing up new ground when the shocks came, one after another. Hurrying to the house he told the old woman to make all possible speed for an immediate evacuation. When the sun rose next morning Bald Mountain was far in Posey's rear.

A Western Granger has written for some Mardi Gras seed.

Liquor Laws of ye Olden Time.

Some of the old laws for the regulation of taverns are rather curious. The following, enacted July 11, 1677, by the "Great and General Court," held at Plymouth, will serve as a specimen:

"It is ordered by the court and the authorities thereof that none shall presume to deliver any wine, strong liquor, or cyder to any person or persons whoe they may suspect will abuse the same; or to any boyes, gerles, or single persons, tho' pretending to come in the name of any sicke person, without a note under the hand of some sober person in whose name they come; on poin of five shillings for every such transgression. The one halfe to the country and the other halfe to the informer."

Drunkenness was punished by various penalties, which will seem amusing to us though doubtless considered otherwise by those who incurred them. Here are a few specimens:

"Sergeant Perkins, ordered to carry forty turfs to the fort, for being druuk."

"Daniel Clark, found to be an immoderate drinker, fined forty shillings."

"John Wedgewood, for being in the company of drunkards, to be seen in the stock."

"A man who had often been punished for being drunk was now ordered to wear a red D about his neck for one year."

Such entries may be found scattered through the old court records, and occasionally reprimands or dismissals for drunkenness may be found on the church records.

Quite a trade had sprung up between the colonies and France and the West Indies. The colonies exported fish, pipe staves, clab-boards, and received in return wines, rum and various other articles. The Rev. Increase Mather, in a sermon preached in Boston, in 1686, thus deplores the introduction and use of rum:

"It is a common thing that later years a kind of strong drink, called rum, has been common amongst us which the poorer sort of people, both in town and country, can make themselves drunk with. Those that are poor, and wicked too, can for a penny or two pence make themselves drunk. I wish to the Lord some remedy may be thought of for the prevention of this evil."

A Nonpulssed Lawyer.

A correspondent at Fredonia, New York, writes: Being in attendance at the Circuit Court in Albany, in the year 1870, I happened to hear the trial of a breach of promise case. The plaintiff was a young lady of rather delicate nerves, and although, through the aid of counsel, Hon Lyman Tremain, her case was looking well, yet when she came to be cross examined by the opposite attorney, Hon Henry Smith, she quailed before his searching examination, and finally fell down in a swoon. The sympathies of every one were aroused, and Mr Smith saw that he must do something. The young lady's face was of a purple red during her swoon, and so, when the next witness was called (a middle aged lady,) Mr Smith said:

"Witness, you saw the plaintiff faint a short time ago?"

"Yes, sir," said the witness.

"Well, people turn pale when they faint, do they not?"

The witness hesitated a moment, then said: "No, not always."

"Did you ever hear of a case of fainting where the party did not turn pale?"

"Did you ever see such a case?"

"Yes sir."

"When?"

"About a year ago."

"Where was it?"

"In this city."

"Who was it?"

"Twas a nigger."

The plaintiff won the case.

How We Are United.

Little daughter—"I wish the rivers would rise."

Father—"Why, what have you to do with the river's rising?"

Little daughter—"A great deal, father; for then the boat's will run."

Father—"And, what have you to do with the boat's running, my child, eh?"

Little daughter—"They wouuld bring the cotton down, father."

Father—(Looking over spectacles)—"And what have you to do, darling, with cotton bailes?"

Little daughter—"Why, if the cotton was down you will be able to sell, it you know, dear father," smilingly.

Father—"And what then?"

Little daughter—"You would have plenty of money."

Father—"Well?"

Little daughter—(Laying her hand on his shoulder and looking up in his face)—"Then you could pay mother that $20 gold piece you borrowed from her, you knon father."

Father—"And what then child?"

Little daughter—"Then mother could pay Aunt Sarah the $10 she owes her."

Father—"Aye, indeed; and what then?"

Little daughter—"And aunt Sarah would pay Sister Jane the $1 she promised to give her New Years, but didn't because she didn't have any cotton—any money I mean, father."

Father—"Well and what else?"

(He lays down the news paper and looks at her cautiously, with a half smile.)

Little daughter—"Sister Jane would pay Brother John his fifty cents back, and he said when he got it he would give me the half dime he owes me, and two dimes to buy marbles: and that is what I want the river to rise for, and big boats to run! and I owe nurse the other dime, and must pay my debts!"

Pa looked at ma. "There it is," he said. "We are all, big and little, like a row of bricks. Touch one, and away we all go, even down to our little Carrie here. She has as a child, as great an interest in the rise of the river as I have. We are all, old and young, waiting for money to buy marbles."

A good lesson for debtor and creditor, too, and well enforced.—*New Orleans Advocate*.

Tweed's Luxurious Prison.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Yesterday Mr. Laimbe, one of the Commissioners of Charities, laid a communication before the First Board of Charities and Correction, stating that Wm. M. Tweed is treated at Blackwell's Island more as an honored guest than a convict. "I found," said Laimber, "that Tweed has a room on the second floor of the eastern building, luxuriously furnished, which he occupies, and in which he receives his visitors. I went into the room, and found there Wm Deway and Mr. Tweed's son, without a keeper within fifty feet of the front door of the principal entrance. I positively say that any man could have gone out of the door, which was unlocked, without the possibility of detection. No keeper was in the hall of the first or second story for a period of several minutes."

OSCAR CHOPIN,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

General Commission Merchant

NO. 65 CARONDELET STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

REFERENCE:

J. H. Plaut & Bro., Hickman, Kentucky.

Represented by H. C. WILKES, No. 80 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill. nov8

J. H. DAVIS.

Hickman, Ky.

IS AGENT for all the leading Magazines and Newspapers published in this country and in Europe.

He will fill with promptness and at the lowest cash prices, all orders with which he may be favored for Coal Oil, Lard Oil, Signal Oil, &c. Coal Oil Lamps and Lamp goods of every description. Glassware, Queensware, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments, and strings for instruments,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

WALL PAPER

and PAPER HANGINGS.

He will also purchase any article on short notice, whether in this market or not. Will have in stock in their season, a fine job lot of Valentines both sentimental and comic, which will be sold to dealers at very low prices.

He also keeps in stock a great variety of Picture, Picture-Frames and material will make picture frames of any size or quality on short notice and at reasonable prices. jan10

GROCERIES!

THE FRESHEST SUPPLY OF *FAMILY GROCERIES*,

THE BEST BARGAINS.

Special attention to Town Trade. HIGHEST prices paid for country produce in money or groceries.

CALL and test the matter. I propose justice and fair dealing on the old basis. JOS. KIRKPATRICK,

tf Clinton Street.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE

Chance for a Bargain.

OWING to the death of the proprietor, H. D. Robinson, the

HICKMAN FLOURING MILL,

with Saw Mill attached, is offered for sale. The Mill has three four-feet burrs with all appliances for a good merchant mill. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. ROBINSON,

jan17-tf Adm'r.

A. S. ANDERSON

THAT OLD SADDLER. Red hot for business. Farmers support your home mechanics. I keep constantly on hand Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Hames and Chains, and in fact everything that a farmer wants in my line. Cheap for cash, or approved paper on short time.

Cash paid for Hides and Fur. mar7

New Advertisements.

Brown Highlander.

Sweeping saddle and harness at our stable, and Ohio Hickman on the river road, at $10 to insure. For description and pedigree, see bills.

S. W. & J. W. LAUDERDALE

april11—4t

POSTPONEMENT.

To Bridge Builders.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, on the ground, will be let the building of a bridge across Panchcon Creek, on the Moscow and Mayfield road. Specifications and terms will be furnished on the day of the letting. JNO. W. WINGATE,

Bridge Commissioner for Fulton County.

Apr. 4, 1874.

Buy Your Groceries

—AT—

J. R. BROWN & CO'S.

AS we buy for CASH, and sell for CASH, we are enabled to sell at the lowest possible profits.

We keep a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Queensware, Glassware, &c. We are just receiving a fresh lot of refined and brown Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Bacon Lard, and Field Seeds of all kinds.

We make a specialty of

Flour,

Of which we have the finest brands made. As we propose to do exclusively a retail business, we will endeavor to keep the purest and best goods, and by selling them at small profits, we hope to merit a liberal patronage from *cash* buyers.

april4—3m J. R. BROWN & CO.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

Special Taxes,

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875

The LAW of December 24, 1874, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, *TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS* a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$20 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to JOHN P. HALL, Collector of Internal Revenue at No. 16, Market Street, Paducah, Ky., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1874

april4—3w

Geo. B. Prather,

(*Successor to Rouhac & Lauderdale,*)

Attorney and Counselor At Law,

HICKMAN, KY.

WILL attend promptly to the collection of Claims, to the investigation of Land Titles, purchase and sale of Real Estate, and the prosecution and defence of suits in Southwestern Kentucky, Northwestern Tennessee, and the adjacent part of Missouri.

Office in Millet's Block. [jan8-tf

C. L. RANDLE. H. A. TYLER.

RANDLE & TYLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW -

Collectors, Real Estate Agents.

HICKMAN, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted them in Southwestern Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Special attention given to the investigation of Land titles, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. [jan8:f

B. R. WALKER,

Attorney at Law,

Hickman, Fulton County, Kentucky

WILL practice in Fulton, Hickman, and Graves counties, Ky., and also Obion and Weakley counties, Tenn. Giving especial attention to the collection of all claims, charging a reasonable per cent., and ensuring prompt remittances.

REFERENCES:

Jo. Amberg, Henry Buchanan, Bondurant & Drewry, C. A. Holcombe, Powell & Bro. mar28

T. O. GOALDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Hickman Ky.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY to legal business, and being connected with the best collecting associations in the United States, will make collections everywhere. jan8—tf.

R. S. Murrell,

Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

Fulton, Kentucky.

WILL practice in all the courts of the First Judicial District, and Circuit Courts of Weakly and Obion counties, Tennessee.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to my care. jan24—tf

Dr A. A. Faris.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuation of the liberal patronage extended.

Residence—Moulton St., ss, third from Baptist church.

jan1—tf

N. P. L. NE...

Boots and ...

(Clinton Street—2 doors from cor... and Kentucky streets.)

Good Workmen employed,

Repairing Done

with neatness and dispatch.

Ed. Mangel's

Confectionery & Bakery

Hickman, Ky.

EVERY VARIETY OF CAKES, BREAD and choicest confections.

Orders to bake for parties, dinners, etc. solicited. Thankful for past patronage and begs a continuance of the same.

april29 f

Mercer Williams, of Tenn.,

WITH

J. H. Utterback & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

No. 309 North Main St.,

St. Louis.

april19—1y

Hamilton & Brown,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes.

Cash and Close Buyers solicited

411 N. MAIN STREET,

St. Louis.

april19—1y

JAS. H. FREEMAN, with

Crow, McCreery & Co.,

Wholesale Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

White Goods, Notions and Hosiery.

No. 528 N. MAIN STREET,

St. Louis.

WAYMAN CROW, W. A. HAGADINE, HUGH MCKITTRICK, D. D. WALKER, FRANK KEY.

april19—1y

Joe's. Saloon!

COR. KENTUCKY & CLINTON STS.,

DOLLY VARDEN SALOON

MCCUTCHEN'S NEW BUILDING.

Hickman, Kentucky.

The elite saloons. The finest brands of Liquors, Cigars, constantly on hand.

jan 14 1y

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS

HICKMAN, KY.

B. C. Ramage,

DEALER IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.

HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work

Orders from the country promptly filled.

R. LEVI,

(*Successor to S. Levi.*)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

ROSE BLOCK, CLINTON STREET,

Hickman, Ky.

PURE LIQUORS FOR FAMILY AND Medicinal purposes always on hand in quantities to suit purchasers.

oct21 1871

W. B. BENNY

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

UNDER THE OLD MOTTO,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

CALICOES, BEST BRANDS; PERCALES; CASSIMERES, FOR MEN'S AND BOYS WEAR; LINENS, TOWELS, CRASHES, 10 4 SHEETINGS, DOMESTICS, BED QUILTS, PIQUE, LAWNS, HOSIERY, LACES, EMBROIDERIES; UNDERWEAR, FOR GENTS' AND LADIES' WEAR; LINEN AND OTHER HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, KID GLOVES, PARASOLS, FANS, NEW STYLE LINEN DRESS GOODS; DRESS MIXTURES, SOMETHING NEW; ALPACAS, SILK AND OTHER POPLINS, VEILINGS; A NICE LINE OF MOURNING GOODS, ETC

A large assortment of all kinds of CLOTHING; and CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best kind; QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE; PERFUMERIES AND TOILET ARTICLES, of all kinds; HAIR BRAIDS. A large assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, AND UMBRELLAS; GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, such as FINE SHIRTS, of all descriptions, and a great many new novelties too numerous to mention. All these Goods are First Class and as CHEAP as any. Please give me a call, and see for yourself

CASH PAID FOR ALL KIND OF PRODUCE.

RESPECTFULLY,

W. B. BENNY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

J. O. MATHEWSON.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

REFERENCE, NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW YORK.

AUGUSTA, GA.

J. H. VANNERSON. T. M. JACKSON.

VANNERSON & JACKSON,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION

Commission Merchants,

45 Jackson Street, Augusta, Ga.

REFERENCES:

Banks and Merchants generally of Augusta. feb21—6m.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs,

HICKMAN, : : KENTUCKY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

MEDICINES WARRANTED GENUINE, AND OF THE BEST QUALITY. PURE WINES & LIQUORS KEPT FOR MEDICAL USES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, AND A COMPETENT DISPENSER OF MEDICINES ALWAYS READY AND PREPARED.

BUCK & COWGILL,

KEEP CONSTANTLY, ALSO, THE BEST STOCK OF

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, ETC.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,

Hickman, Ky.

STEAM FURNITURE FACTORY

MANUFACTURER'S AND WHOLESALE BILLS FILLED.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is supplied with all modern IMPROVED MACHINERY, and STEAM POWER employs first class workmen, and will fill bills for all kinds and grades of

FURNITURE,

At as low figures as any market in the South or West.

He can supply TURNINGS of every description to manufacturers.

N. P. HARNESS.

HERTWICK, BAETZER & KNOERR,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WAGONS,

STEEL PLOWS & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

HICKMAN, KY.

R. W. DAVIS, R. M. ISLER.

DAVIS & ISLER,

Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants,

Hickman, Ky.

WATER STREET—NEAR RR DEPOT.

Liberal cash advances on Produce in store.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE'S COLUMN

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Great Remedies

DR. JOHN BULL

Manufacturer and Vendor of the

CELEBRATED

SMITH TONIC SYRUP

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE AND FEVER

OR

CHILLS AND FEVER

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the safe, certain, speedy, and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long standing cases. Usually, this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA

Read the following extract of a letter from Mrs. Rivers, wife of Reverend Dr Rivers, one of the most learned, eloquent, and popular Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who is at present stationed at Broadway Church, Louisville, Ky.:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 8, 1869.

Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: Many thanks to you for the medicine you have so kindly given me. I have been a great sufferer for years, and had the advise of various physicians. Some pronounced my spine, some my lungs, and some my heart to be the seat of my disease. I have been burnt, blistered and cupped until I had become disheartened. Several very eminent physicians who examined my spine informed me that I was threatened with paralysis or appoplexy any day, and that nothing but a seton would relieve me. I had a perfect horror of that, and was hesitating about having one inserted, when you kindly sent me your Sarsaparilla which I immediately began to take three times a day. I had suffered terribly with a most acute pain in the right side of my head, especially when I would read or write for any length of time, and on rising to my feet I would be perfectly blind for several minutes, and would have to hold to something to prevent falling.

I am most happy to inform you that the pain in my head is entirely relieved; I suffer but seldom with my spine and then not so acutely. My appetite is good; indeed for the first time in my life I enjoy my dinner more than any meal during the day.

You kindly sent me four bottles again last night, and I began again this morning, and I hope to be entirely relieved. Please accept my heartfelt thanks and best wishes.

Very truly your most grateful friend,

M. B. C. RIVERS.

My journal abounds with similar letters, all of which I guarantee to be genuine and written by the persons whose names they bear.

Do not suffer yourself to be imposed on. Don't be drawn away after new and doubtful experiments. Don't risk your health by letting novices experiment upon you with their trash.

My Sarsaparilla has stood the test for twenty-five years; it is still the Sarsaparilla of the day, and of the age, towering over all others in popularity and its curative qualities.

Avoid all those who are trying to palm off on you other extracts of Sarsaparilla so called. Remember it is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla, of Louisville, Ky., that it is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and scrofulus affection. Also bear that in mind.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case:

I was wounded about two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months. Being moved so often, my wounds have not healed yet. I have not sat up a moment since I was wounded. I am shot through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something to assist nature. I have more faith in your Sarsaparilla than in anything else I wish that that is genuine. Please express me half a dozen bottles and oblige

CAPT. C. P. JOHNSON.

P. S.—The following was written April 30th, 1866, by Mrs. Jennie Johnson, mother of Capt. Johnson.

Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: My husband, Dr. C. S. Johnson, was a skillful surgeon and physician in Central New York where he died, leaving the above C. P. Johnson to my care. At thirteen years of age he had a chronic diarrhea and scrofula, for which I gave your Sarsaparilla. It cured him. I have for ten years recommended it to many in New York, Ohio and Iowa, for scrofula, fever sores, and general debility. Perfect success has attended it. The cures effected in some cases of scrofula and fever sores were almost miraculous. I am very anxious for my son to again have recourse to your Sarsaparilla. He is fearful of getting a spurious article, hence his writing to you for it. His wounds were terrible, but I believe he will recover.

Respectfully,

JENNIE JOHNSON.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

Extract of a Letter from Georgia

VILLANOW, WALKER COUNTY, Ga., June 29, 1866.

Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: I have recently given your *Worm Destroyer* several trials, and find it wonderfully efficacious. It has not failed in a single instance to have the wished for effect. I am doing a pretty large country practice, and have daily use for